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THE

BIOGRAPHICAL MIRROUR,

COMPRISING A SERIES OF

ANCIENT AND MODERN

ENGLISH PORTRAITS

OF

EMINENT AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS,

FROM

ORIGINAL PICTURES AND DRAWINGS:

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR LIVES AND WORKS.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

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☞ The THIRD VOLUME of this work, which will contain ſeveral very curious and hitherto unengraved portraits, is in great forwardneſs; and any communications relative to pictures or drawings of conſiderable and diſtinguiſhed perſons of either ſex, of whom no prints are extant, will be thankfully received by Sylveſter Harding, No. 127, Pall-Mall.



Harding del. *Clamp Sc.*

HENRY HOWARD.

Earl of Northampton.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of

Mr. Harding

Pub.d 1. Oct.r 1796. by F. & S. Harding Pall Mall

HENRY HOWARD,

EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

HENRY Howard, ſecond ſon of Henry earl of Surrey, who was beheaded in the 38th year of Henry the Eighth,* and brother to Thomas, the fourth duke of Norfolk, who loſt his life for his attachment to Mary queen of Scotland, in 1571-2, was born at Shotteſham in Norfolk, about the year 1539: he was bred at King's college, Cambridge, and was for ſome time of Trinity-Hall in that Univerſity, where he took the degree of maſter of arts, probably about the year 1554; and ſeveral years afterwards (1568) the ſame degree was conferred on him at Oxford, by incorporation.† His reputation for literature was ſo high in the Univerſity, that he was accounted, as Biſhop Godwin‡ informs us, "the learnedeſt among the nobility, and the moſt noble among the learned" of that time: a character much more applicable to his father, the ingenious and unfortunate earl of Surrey.

Being left, like many of the younger brothers in that age, without any ſuitable proviſion, he was for ſome time chiefly dependent on his elder brother; and after his execution, was ſo poor, that when his nephews, the earl of Arundel and lord Thomas Howard, were abſent from London, he was (as Lloyd informs us) ſometimes forced "to dine with the chair of Duke Humphrey;" or, in other words, to loiter during the hour of dinner in Duke Humphrey's Walk§ in St. Paul's church, or to paſs the time at ſome ſtationer's ſhop in that neighbourhood.‖ However, probably by the

* 19th Jan. 1547-8. † ATHEN. OXON. i. Faſti. col. 102. ‡ p. 202.

§ Humphrey, duke of Glouceſter, was buried at St. Alban's; but one of the aiſles or walks in St. Paul's went by his name, either from his having a cenotaph in that church, or ſome ſeat there being denominated from him. Here, thoſe who had no means of procuring a meal, uſed to loiter during the hour of dinner, under pretence of hearing the news of the day.

‖ STATESMEN, &c. OF ENGLAND, p. 557.

bounty of his nephew Lord Arundel, he was enabled to ſpend ſome years in travel, during which he viſited Italy; but on his return to his native country, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, his family connexions did not allow him even to aſpire to any promotion at court. Being however of a very intriguing diſpoſition, and one of the groſſeſt flatterers that ever exiſted, fawning, mean, and inſincere, he attached himſelf to the fortunes of ſuch perſons as he thought moſt likely to enjoy the royal favour; and there was no degree of ſervility to which he was not ready to ſubmit, for the promotion of ſuch projects as he had conceived.

A few extracts from Dr. Birch's MEMOIRS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, may throw more light upon his character than a long eſſay; and while they exhibit proofs of the opinion then entertained of him by his contemporaries, and of his falſhood, meanneſs, and ſervility, they will at the ſame time furniſh us with a ſpecimen of his enigmatical, affected, and pedantick ſtyle.—In one of his letters to Lord Eſſex, of whom in the time of his proſperity he was a moſt fulſome adulator, he thus addreſſes that nobleman on his lady having miſcarried in 1596:---" This is an accident to " make your country know that GOD means in this manner to correct and " puniſh it, when ſuch ſweet bloſſoms fall from fruitful trees, before they " knit, or ſweet breaths favour them----The teſtimony of a friend, what he " would willingly have endured to prevent this untimely ſtroke, comes out " of ſeaſon, when the brunt is paſt; but GOD ſo deal with me in *die illo*, " as I would loſe of my own blood to ſave yours; and hold all thoſe ut- " terly given over in *ſenſum reprobiſſimum*, whoſe malice can diſtinguiſh " at this day between the ſafeguard of your worthy perſon and the life of " your country. For my own part, I confeſs mine ignorance, and there- " fore with one reaſon will pray ardently for health under one form, " as for the twins of Hippocrates, that muſt ever weep and laugh, live " and die together. I will wait upon your lordſhip, when I ſhall not be " troubleſome to a heavy ſpirit, if I may know your pleaſure; and in the " mean time wiſh that your effects may be as proſperous, as their cauſes " are extraordinary. Your lordſhip's moſt affectionately, humbly, and

"eternally, H. HOWARD."*—In another letter to the ſame nobleman (17th Nov. 1597) he ſays, "When I ſee you not, yet I think of you, "and with the moſt divine philoſophers will ever ſettle my beatitude in "contemplation of that ſhining object unto which hypocriſy or flattery "can add no grace, becauſe the rare worth of itſelf hath made it very "truly and ſingularly ſuper-excellent.---Some friend of mine means this "day before night to merit my devotion and uttermoſt gratitude, by ſeek-"ing to do good to you; the ſucceſs whereof my prayers in the mean "time ſhall recommend to that beſt gale of wind that may favour it. "Your lordſhip by your late purchaſe hath almoſt enraged the dromedary "that would win the queen of Sheba's [Elizabeth's] favour, by bringing "pearls. If you could once be as fortunate in dragging old Leviathan "[Lord Burghley] and his cub, *tortuoſum colubrum*, [Sir Robert Cecil] "as the prophet termeth them, out of this den of miſchievous device, the "better part of the world would prefer your virtue before that of Hercules."† With the *crooked cub* here mentioned, the writer, (as we ſhall preſently ſee,) a few years afterwards, entered into the moſt intimate connexion.

The mother of Anthony, and the famous Francis, Bacon, a woman eminent for her ſagacity and learning, knew Lord Henry Howard ſo well, that ſhe frequently cautioned her ſons from repoſing any confidence in a man whom ſhe calls "*ſubtiliter ſubdolus*, and a ſubtle ſerpent," and whom ſhe repreſents as "a dangerous intelligencing man, and no doubt a ſubtle papiſt inwardly."—"Pretending courteſy," ſhe obſerves in another place, "[he] worketh miſchief perilouſly. I have long known him, and obſerved him. His workings have been ſtark naught."‡ All the contemporary accounts ſhew that the opinion which this lady had formed of his character was well founded. Rowland White ſays, "he was held for a ranter."§ Sir Anthony Welden repreſents him as not a wiſe man, though a great clerk, and one of the groſſeſt flatterers in the world. The author of a book falſely aſcribed to Fulke Grevill lord Brook,‖ ſays, he was fa-

* MEM. OF ELIZ. ii. 246. † Ibid. p. 363. ‡ Ibid. i. 227. § SYDNEY PAPERS, ii. 129.

‖ Sir Fulke Grevill's Five Years of K. James, &c. 4to. 1643. It is ſtrange that the late Horace Earl of Orford ſhould have ſuppoſed this book the compoſition of Lord Brook. It has nothing of his ſtyle; and the miſ-ſtatements of facts ſhew it could not be written by a man who held the high office of chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of James I. Among other groſs miſ-ſtatements, Lord Northampton is ſaid to have been made firſt lord privy-ſeal, then lord warden of the Cinque Ports; though he obtained the latter office in the firſt year of King James, and the former ſeveral years afterwards.—This book, which was evidently written by one of the preſbyterian *ſaints* for party purpoſes, was afterwards republiſhed with additions, under the title of *The firſt* fourteen *years* of King James, &c. 4to. 1651.

mous for ſecret inſinuation and for cunning flatteries, and by reaſon of thoſe qualities a fit man for the condition of theſe times." And finally, the French embaſſador, reſident in England in the latter years of Elizabeth, Mon. de Beaumont, calls him "the groſſeſt flatterer and calumniator that ever lived."¶

Though the queen entertained a very unfavourable opinion of him, he contrived at length ſo far to inſinuate himſelf into her good graces, that towards the very cloſe of her reign, we are told, ſhe took much pleaſure in his converſation.* This was in Sept. 1600, when in conjunction with the man who had brought his *adored* friend Eſſex to the block, he was carrying on that ſecret correſpondence with King James, which has been publiſhed by Sir David Dalrymple,† and exhibits ſome curious traits of his ſubtilty and pedantry.—In conſequence of theſe ſervices, and of the attachment of his brother to the queen of Scots, as ſoon as James aſcended the throne of England, Lord Henry Howard was among the firſt who participated of the royal favour. In May, 1603, he was made a privy-counſellor: in March, 1603-4, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and earl of Northampton. In April, 1608, he was conſtituted lord privy-ſeal, and made a knight of the garter. In 1609 he ſucceeded Lord Lumley as high ſteward of Oxford; and on the death of Robert earl of Saliſbury in 1612, he was choſen chancellor of Cambridge. Such were his honours, which have long ſince paſſed away; but his diſgrace and infamy will laſt for ever: for in the following year, not content with acting as a pander to his great-niece, the counteſs of Eſſex,‡ for the purpoſe of gratifying and ſe-

¶ Lettres de Beaumont, v. 38, quoted by Birch, *ut ſupr.* ii. p. 501. * Syd. Pap. ii. 215.

† The Secret Correſpondence of Sir Robert Cecil with James VI. king of Scotland, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1766.

‡ Sir Symonds D'Ewes in his Account of his own Life, (MSS. Harl. 646,) ſays—"This inhuman crueltie in the ſaied counteſſe of Eſſex [the contriving the murder of Overbury] is the more to be admired; for I have heard one Captain Field, a faithfull votarie of the earle of Suffolke her father, proteſt, that having known her from her infancie, hee had ever obſerved her to be of the beſt nature and ſweeteſt diſpoſition of all her father's children, exceeding them all alſoe in the delicacie and comelineſs of her perſon: *execrating alſo by his bitter expreſſions my lord of* Northampton's *wicked practices*, by which ſhee was firſt drawen to become the earle of Somerſet's advowtreſſe, and afterwards to be his wife." In another place the ſame writer obſerves, that "ſhe [the counteſs of Somerſet] was ſo delicate in her youth, as notwithſtanding that ineſtimable prince Henry's martiall deſires, and innitiation into the waies of godlineſs, ſhee, being ſet on by the earle of Northampton, her father's uncle, firſt caught his eye, and heart, and afterwards proſtituted herſelf to him, who reaped the firſt fruits of her virginitie."

The following letter from Northampton to the earl of Somerſet, was read on the trial of the latter nobleman: "Now it is concluded about the form of the *nonality*, [*nullity*] I doubt not but God will bleſs

curing the friendſhip of the riſing favourite, Rocheſter,—he conſpired with them to murder Sir Thomas Overbury.* His guilt in that attrocious tranſaction is fully aſcertained by his letters to Rocheſter and to Sir Gervaſe Helwyſſe, the lieutenant of the Tower, (whom he procured to be appointed to that office a few days after Overbury was confined,) ſome of which were read on the trial of Helwyſſe; and two others to that gentleman, in which he ſhews an extraordinary ſolicitude that Overbury's body ſhould be ſpeedily buried, are yet extant in the Cotton library.† However, he eſcaped the publick execution which he ſo well deſerved, by dying about nine months after Overbury, and ſix months after his niece's marriage with Rocheſter, then earl of Somerſet; at which time the facts by which the guilt of all the perpetrators of that foul crime was afterwards aſcertained, though ſtrongly ſuſpected, were not yet aſcertained.

Though to obtain the favour of James, the earl of Northampton had openly profeſſed himſelf a proteſtant, he was ſecretly a papiſt, and in his laſt will declared himſelf one, though he had the audacity to inſtitute a ſuit in the Star-chamber for defamation, againſt ſome perſons who had charged him with being popiſhly affected. On this trial he probably would have been ſucceſsful, had not Archbiſhop Abbot proved the juſtice of the imputation againſt him, by producing a letter under Northampton's own

the next bargain. I hope hereafter to find better *pen and ink* in this lady's chamber. Be ſtill happy." Underneath ſubſcribed, H. NORTHAMPTON. "And I am witneſs to this bargain, FRA. HOWARD."

In another letter to the ſame perſon, part of which was ſo indecent that Lord Chief Juſtice Coke would not read it to the peers, this odious pander of *ſeventy-four* appears to have thought the foregoing groſs alluſion worth repeating: "—— You may believe the words of him that will rather die than flatter you. My heart is full of the love of you. Your characters are no more pain for me to peruſe, being as well acquainted with your hand as my own, the pain is no more than the cracking of a nut for the ſweet kernel, or my *niece's pain in the ſilver-dropping ſtream of your pen.*"

* "I might add a third ſtream, from the earl of Northampton's ambition, who deſires to be firſt in favour with my lord of Somerſet; and knowing Overbury's malice to himſelf and his houſe, thought the man muſt be removed and cut off. So it was amongſt them reſolved and decreed, that Overbury muſt die." Bacon's ſpeech on the trial of the earl of Somerſet.

Sir Gervaſe Helwyſſe at the place of his execution ſaid, "I was by diverſe tricks drawn into this act, which I received from the earl of Northampton," &c.

This deteſtable hypocrite, however, a few days before he died, in a letter to the earl of Somerſet, aſſured that "honourable and *worthy* lord," (for ſo he calls him) that he did love him for his *virtues*, and not court him for his fortune." See Memorials and Letters relating to the reign of James I. collected by Sir David Dalrymple, 8vo. 1766, vol. ii. p. 191.

† They have been publiſhed in Winwood's MEMORIALS, iii. 481.

hand to Cardinal Bellarmine, in which he ſaid in effect, "that howſoever the condition of the times compelled him, and his majeſty urged him, to turn proteſtant, yet nevertheleſs his heart ſtood with the papiſts, and that he would be ready to further them in any attempt." According to an author already mentioned, who is worthy of little credit,* he was ſo abaſhed by this reproof, that when he went home he made his will, and ſoon afterwards died. But he was much too hardened in iniquity, to have had any ſuch ſenſibility. The writer did not know that he was then at leaſt in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age, and that he had been long afflicted with a chronical complaint, finally attended by a fever, of which he died, June 15, 1614. He was buried by his own deſire in the chapel of Dover caſtle.

The author of AULICUS COQUINARIÆ ſays, he died of the ſtone. But the following account, which is given by Sir Henry Wotton, who was in London at the time of Lord Northampton's death, is much more likely to be correct.

"The earl of Northampton, having after a lingering fever ſpent more ſpirits than a younger body could well have borne, by the inciſion of a wenniſh tumor grown on his thigh, yeſternight between eleven and twelve of the clock, departed out of this world; where, as he had proved much viciſſitude and variety of fortune in the courſe of his life, ſo peradventure he hath prevented another change thereof by the opportunity of his end:" [The reader will naturally ſuppoſe that theſe words allude to the ſhare which Northampton had in the murder of Overbury, to which they are perfectly applicable; but they relate to a different charge;] "for there went a general voice (Sir Henry adds) throughout the court on Sunday laſt, upon the commitment of Dr. Sharp and Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Tower, that he was ſomewhat implicated in that buſineſs, whereof I will give you a little account at the preſent, as far as I have been able to penetrate. John Hoſkins, (of whoſe impriſonment I wrote you by the laſt carrier,) having at a re-examination been queſtioned whether he well underſtood the conſequence of that *Sicilian veſper* whereunto he had made ſome deſperate alluſion in the houſe of parliament, made anſwer, and I think very truly, that he had no more than a general information thereof,

* The author of the firſt five years of King James.

being but little converſant in thoſe hiſtories that lay out of the way of his profeſſion: whereupon being preſſed to diſcover whence he then had received this information, ſince it lay not within his own reading, he confeſſed to have had it from Dr. Sharp, who had infuſed theſe things into him, and had ſolicited him to impreſs them in the parliament: and further, that Hoſkins hereupon demanding what protection he might hope for, if afterwards he were called into queſtion, the ſaid Doctor ſhould nominate unto him (beſides others whoſe names I will ſpare,) that earl, *who hath now made an end of all his reckonings*; aſſuring him of his aſſiſtance by the means of Sir Charles Cornwallis, with whom the Doctor was conjoined in this practice. Thus came Sir Charles into diſcovery; who being afterwards confronted with the Doctor himſelf, though he could not (as they ſay) juſtifie his own perſon, yet did he clear my lord of Northampton from any manner of underſtanding with him therein, upon his ſalvation: *which yet is not enough (as I perceive among the people) to ſweep the duſt from his grave.*

"The earl of Northampton hath made three of his ſervants his executors, with a very vaſt power, as I hear; and the overſeers of his will, my L. of Suffolk, my L. of Worceſter, and my L. William Howard. To the earl of Arundel he left all his land, (which will amount to ſome 3000l. of yearly revenue,) beſides three or four hundred to Mr. Henry Howard, [a younger ſon of Lord Suffolk,] whereof he had before aſſured him at the time of his marriage; but neither of them to enjoy a penny thereof this eight year: all which time he intendeth the fruits of his eſtate ſhall be collected and diſtributed in legacies and pious uſes, according to his will, which hath not yet been ſeen: but thus much as I have told you, was underſtood before his expiration. To my lord of Suffolk he hath left his houſe, but hath diſpoſed of all the moveables and furniture from him: and it is conceived that he died in ſome diſtaſteful impreſſion which he had taken againſt him, upon the voices that ran of my lord of Suffolk's likelihood to be lord treaſurer; which place will now aſſuredly fall upon him; and the world doth contemplate my lord of Rocheſter for lord privy-ſeal, and lord-warden of the five ports."*

* Letter from Sir Henry Wotton to Sir Edmund Bacon, dated London, June 16, 1614. Wotton's *Remains*, 8vo. 1685. p. 434.

With all his crimes, he is allowed to have been learned, charitable, and magnificent. Of his learning, the only proof extant in print is, his "Defenſative againſt the poiſon of ſuppoſed prophecies," printed originally in 4to. 1583, and reprinted in folio in 1620. His "Apology for the government of Women" has not been publiſhed, but is yet extant in MS. in the Bodleian library; and Speed mentions,† that he wrote a Diſcourſe concerning the gunpowder treaſon; but this probably was the ſpeech which he delivered on the trial of the conſpirators, which is preſerved in the State Trials. Of his charity three hoſpitals which he founded, are the proofs; one at Riſe in Norfolk, for twelve poor women; another at Clin in Shropſhire, for twelve poor men; and a third at Greenwich, for twenty. His magnificence was evinced by his hoſpitality and the number of his retinue and followers, in which he is ſaid to have ſurpaſſed all the noblemen of his time;‡ and by the ſtately ſtructure which he built near Charing-Croſs, then called Northampton Houſe; which being bequeathed to his nephew Thomas earl of Suffolk, afterwards aſſumed the name of Suffolk Houſe, and is now known by that of Northumberland Houſe.§ The current opinion of the time was, that it was built with Spaniſh gold: a notion founded on the notorious ill character of the builder, who had been one of the commiſſioners for making the peace between England and Spain ſhortly before this edifice was erected.

* Aulicus Coquinariæ, p. 67. † Chronicle, p. 1236.

‡ Saunderſon's Hist. of K. James, p. 393.

§ He appears from his dedication to Sir Francis Walſingham in 1583, prefixed to a work already mentioned, to have ſtudied Vitruvius; and probably acquired a taſte for architecture during his reſidence at Rome and Florence. Saunderſon [*ut ſupra*, p. 393] informs us, that he gave Lord Suffolk the plan of Audley Inn near Walden in Eſſex; which, according to Roger Coke, (Detection, i. 86,) coſt 190,000l. Dugdale ſays it was not to be equalled by any fabrick in the realm, excepting Hampton-court. It had a gallery near three hundred feet long, from the two ends of which projected bachwards, a chapel, and a great council-chamber. The firſt court conſiſted of noble corridores ſupported by columns of alabaſter, in the room of which Sir John Vanbrugh built two unſightly brick walls, which coſt 1600l. Many of the friezes ſtill extant, are, according to Lord Orford, in a good taſte. Of this ſtupendous fabrick, the extent and magnificence of which are aſcertained by Winſtanley's plates, the greater part has been demoliſhed. See Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ii. 56. 8vo.



Sr. John Fastolfe.

From the Oxford Almanack for the Year 1731.

Pub.d Nov.r 1796. by S & E. Harding Pall Mall.

SIR JOHN FASTOLFF,

KNIGHT, knight-banneret, and knight of the garter, was deſcended from an antient and famous family in Norfolk, and is ſuppoſed to have been born at Yarmouth in that county about 1377. He was a moſt valiant and renowned general, who held a moſt noble condition in France during the Engliſh power and ſupremacy in that kingdom, and was in all reſpects a man of illuſtrious and extraordinary qualities. Though the circumſtantial progreſs of his education cannot be accurately traced, at this diſtance of time, yet his great and brilliant accompliſhments afford indiſputable evidences that it muſt have been conducted with the moſt careful pains. His father John Faſtolff, Eſq. dying before he was of age, he became ward to ſome nobleman of high rank and power; and it is ſaid that he was trained up according to the cuſtom of thoſe times in the Norfolk family*. Thomas of Lancaſter, ſecond ſon of Henry IV. and afterwards duke of Clarence, was ſent lord lieutenant into Ireland about the year 1401. Faſtolff probably attended him; for it is affirmed that he was with him in 1405 and 1406. It is almoſt certain too that Faſtolff was with him in 1408, becauſe at the end of that year he was married to a rich young widow of quality in that kingdom.

Under the Engliſh regency in France he was appointed to ſome eminent conditions of great truſt and ability, which obliged him to reſide in that country for ſome time, where he occupied in the progreſs of his exaltation many offices of the higheſt importance. He ſhone with grace and benignity in the mild arts of peace, and he wore with moderation and manly dignity the titles and honours which were ſucceſſively beſtowed on his ſervices and virtues.

* Biographical Dictionary. "He was a ward (and that the laſt) to John Duke of Bedford." Fuller's Worthies of England, in Norfolk, 253.

He ſuſpended his final return to England till 1440, when crowned with many a well-earned laurel he ſought a repoſe for the ſober laſſitude of age in the lap of his native country. At home his virtues ſhone as luminous as his valour did abroad; and the admiration which his great qualities claimed in his public career, was not more vivid, than that glad homage which his amiable diſpoſition exacted in private. Hoſpitable and generous, refined and elegant, his retirement was adorned by his illuſtrious ſpirit; and his bounty, unconfined and extenſive, was beſtowed from a liberal hand, and a great ſoul.

He was a benefactor to both the univerſities, bequeathing a conſiderable legacy to Cambridge for building the ſchools of philoſophy and civil law; and at Oxford he was ſo bountiful to Magdalen college through the affection he had for his friend Wainfleet, the founder, that his name is there commemorated in an anniverſary ſpeech*. Many, various, and ſhining are the numerous acts of munificence which he nobly performed; and his reputation remained unobſcured and great, amid the bowers of retirement, and under the diſabling infirmities of a long old age.

He died in the year 1459, upwards of eighty years of age, as we are informed by his noted contemporary William Caxton, our firſt printer, who ſays in the preface to Cicero's "Tract of Old Age," which he printed in Engliſh in 1481, that, "it was tranſlated, and thyſtoryes openly declared, "by the ordenaunce and deſyre of the noble auncyent knyght Syr Johan "Faſtolff, of the countee of Norfolk, banneret, levyng the age of fourſcore "yere; exercyſing the warrys in the royame of Fraunce, and other coun-"trees, for the diffence and unyverſal welfare of both royames of England "and Fraunce; by fourty years endurying the fayte of armes, hauntyng, and "in admynyſtryng juſtice and polytique governaunce, under thre kynges; "that is to wete, Henry the fourth, Henry the fyfthe, Henry the ſyxthe; "and was governour of the dutchye of Angeou, and the countee of Mayne; "capytayne of many townys, caſtellys, and fortreſſys, in the ſaid royame "of Fraunce; having the charge and ſaufgarde of them dyverſe yeres;

* Biographical Dictionary.

" occupyenge and rewlynge thre hondred ſpeeres, and the bowes ac-
" cuſtomed thenne; and yeldyng good acompt of the forſaid townes,
" caſtellys, and fortreſſys, to the ſeyd kynges." &c.

Many writers have blamed Shakſpeare for perverting, they ſay, with unaccountable licence the character of this great and good man, under the name of his Sir John Falſtaff. But there are invincible reaſons for ſuppoſing that the ſeeming detraction of the poet aroſe from the accidental reſemblance in the ſpelling of the name. Shakſpeare's Falſtaff is an old, humorous, vapouring, half-cowardly, lewd, lying, drunken debauchee; while our Faſtolff was a young and grave, diſcreet and valiant, chaſte and ſober commander abroad, and eminent for every act of virtue and goodneſs at home. Falſtaff's character, it is to be obſerved, was originally written under the name of Sir John Oldcaſtle; but the real Sir John Oldcaſtle was an early and eminent inſtrument of the reformation for which he ſuffered, and his name was ſo ſacred in common eſtimation, that Shakſpeare was obliged to change it to Falſtaff; which name according to the ſtrictneſs of the letter is not to be found in hiſtory. He tells us himſelf of the change from Oldcaſtle to Falſtaff, in the epilogue to the ſecond part of Henry IV. " If," ſays he, " you be not too much cloyed with fat meat, our humble author " will continue the ſtory with Sir John in it, and make you merry with fair " Catherine of France; where for any thing I know Falſtaff ſhall die of a " ſweat, unleſs already he be killed with your hard opinions; for Oldcaſtle " died a martyr, and this is not the man."

Of Sir John Faſtolff Fuller hath theſe words. " To avouch him by " many arguments valiant, is to maintain that the ſun is bright; though " ſince, the ſtage hath been over-bold with his memory, making him a " thraſonical puff and emblem of mock valour. True it is that Sir John " Oldcaſtle was the make-ſport in all plays for a coward. It is eaſily known " out of what purſe this black penny came: the papiſts railing on him for " a heretic, therefore he muſt be alſo a coward; though indeed a man of " arms every inch of him, and as valiant as any in his age. Now I am glad " that Sir John Oldcaſtle is put out, ſo I am ſorry that Sir John Faſtolff is " put in to relieve his memory in this baſe ſervice, to be the anvil for every " dull wit to ſtrike upon."

DR. GEORGE HAKEWILL.

GEORGE HAKEWILL, a learned divine, was the ſon of John Hakewill of the city of Exeter, merchant. He was born in the pariſh of St. Mary Arches in that city, in the year 1579, where, having received his grammar education, he afterwards became a commoner of St. Albans Hall, in the beginning of the year 1595; and was ſo noted a diſputant and orator, that he was unanimouſly elected fellow of Exeter college at two years ſtanding*. Afterwards he proceeded in arts, applied himſelf to deep reſearches in philoſophy and divinity, entered into holy orders, travelled beyond the ſeas, and at his return became as noted for his preaching and diſputes, as before he was for philoſophy. In 1610 he was admitted to the reading of the ſentences, and the next year proceeded in divinity. He was the firſt chaplain that attended prince Charles, by whoſe kindneſs it is probable he became archdeacon of Surrey, 1616. He might have attained to higher profits and dignities in the church had he not impeded his own progreſs by the zealous oppoſition he made to the match of the infanta of Spain with the prince his maſter. Wood relates the ſtory thus: "After he had with ſome pains written a ſmall tract againſt that match, not without ſome reflections on the Spaniard, which could not be pleaſing to the king, he cauſed it to be fairly tranſcribed by another hand; which done he, unknown to the king, preſented it to the prince. The prince, after he peruſed it, ſhewed it to the king, who being offended at it, commanded Thomas Murray, the prince's tutor and ſecretary, the author Hakewill, William his brother, and all others who knew of, or were conſenting to it, to be committed to cuſtody in Auguſt 1621, whence being ſoon after releaſed, our author Hakewill was diſmiſt from his attendance on the prince. So

* Wood's Athenæ Oxonienſis.



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Dr. GEORGE HAKEWILL.

from an Original Picture

in the Chappell of Exeter College Oxford.

Pubd. 1 May 1796. by S&E. Harding Pall Mall.

that though his learning was accounted by the generality polite, his philosophy ſubtile, and divinity profound, yet in this particular he was eſteemed very raſh and imprudent."

The works of our author, Hakewill, are,

The Vanity of the Eye. Oxon. 1608, oct.

Scutum Regium adverſus omnes Regicidas et Regicidarum patronos, ab initio mundi uſque ad interitum Phocæ Imperatoris, &c. Lond. 1612, oct.

Anſwer to a Treatiſe written by Dr. B. Carier, concerning the Church of Rome, &c. &c. Lond. 1616, qu.

Treatiſe againſt the match with the infanta. MS.

Twelve Sermons concerning David's vow to reform himſelf, his family, and his kingdom, on Pſal. 101. Lond. 1621-22, oct.

Beſides thoſe, two other Sermons, publiſhed Oxon, 1633, qu.

Compariſon between the days of Purim and that of Powder Treaſon, 1626, qu.

An Apology or Declaration of the power and providence of God in the government of the world, proving that it doth not decay, &c. in four books, Lond. 1627; to which were added two more, Lond. 1635, fol. 3d. edit.

Diſcourſe of the Lord's Day, on Rev. 1. 10. Lond. 1641, qu.

Diſſertation with Dr. Heylin concerning the pretended ſacrifice in the euchariſt. Lond. 1641, qu.

A Treatiſe reſcuing Dr. John Rainolds and other grave divines, from the vain aſſaults of P. Heylin, &c.

He alſo tranſlated into Latin *the Life of Sir Thomas Bodley*, his kinſman, which is in MS. fol. in the public library.

Our author upon the promotion of Dr. Prideaux to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, was elected rector of Exeter college, on which he had beſtowed conſiderable benefactions; but he did not much reſide there. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he receded to his rectory of Heanton, near Barnſtable in Devon, where he lived a retired life to the time of his death, which happened in the beginning of April, 1649. He was buried

in the chancel of the church there; and over his grave a ſtone was afterwards laid with this inſcription:

Reliquiæ Georgii Hakewill S. Th. D. Archidiaconi Surriæ, collegii Exonienſis & hujus Eccleſiæ Rectoris, in ſpem reſurrectionis hic repoſitæ ſunt, anno 1649, ætatis ſuæ 72.

According to Wood, he deſires in his laſt will and teſtament, "that his "body might be buried in Exeter coll. chapel, if it could conveniently be; "if not at leaſt his heart under the communion table, or under the deſk "where the bible lies, with this inſcription on a braſs plate to be put on "it, *Cor meum ad te domine.* But this I preſume was not done, as no "ſuch inſcription appears."



S. Harding Sc

COLONEL MITTON.

From a scarce Print in Englands Worthys in the Collection of

of S Crowle Esq.r

Pub.d 1. Oct.r 1796 by S & E Harding Pall Mall.

COLONEL MITTON.

IN the grand rebellion this officer, as we learn from Clarendon and Whitlock, was extremely active in the parliament's ſervice; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in various actions in Shropſhire and North Wales.

One of the moſt conſiderable of theſe was his entering and ſurpriſing the town and caſtle of Shrewſbury, in February, 1644-5, at a time when that place had been a good deal weakened by drafts made from the garriſon. In 1646 he received a letter of thanks from the parliament for routing General Vaughan on his march with 1700 horſe and foot, to relieve Cheſter; and afterwards, on the ſurrender of Beaumaris, he was appointed Governor of the caſtle there: but his moſt *ſignal exploit* was performed at Conway, which he took by ſtorm, in Auguſt, 1646; for here, after a great number of his enemies had been either killed or wounded in the aſſault, he ordered a number of unfortunate Iriſhmen who happened to be in that town, to be tied back to back, and thrown into the river.*

For this good ſervice in the following year he was appointed Vice Admiral of North Wales; but whether he was afterwards diſtinguiſhed under the uſurpation of Cromwell, we have not been able to learn; nor do we know when or where he died.

* Whitlocke's MEMORIALS, p. 224.



Harding del *Clamp Sc*

WILLIAM BUTLER,

From an Original Picture in Clare Hall.

CAMBRIDGE

Publ.d 1. Oct.r 1796. by E.G.S Harding Pall Mall

DR. BUTLER.

WILLIAM BUTLER, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, was one of the greateſt phyſicians, and moſt capricious humoriſts, of his time. His ſagacity in judging of diſtempers was very great; and his preſcriptions were oftentimes not leſs extraordinary than his conduct in other inſtances. Mr. Aubrey ſays, that it was uſual with him to ſit amongſt the boys in St. Mary's church in Cambridge; and that having been once ſent for to king James, at Newmarket; in obedience to one of thoſe whimſical caprices which diſtinguiſhed him ſo much, he ſuddenly turned back to go home; and ſo ſtrangely reſtive was this ſingular man in his oddities, that the meſſenger was obliged to compel him by force to make his viſit to the king.

The irregular indulgence of thoſe fantaſtical humours did not leſſen his character as a phyſician, however it might have affected his intereſt. No man of his time enjoyed ſo general and ſo allowed a reputation.

Mr. Aubrey relates the following ſtory of him, which, he ſays, was the occaſion of his firſt being taken notice of: a clergyman in Cambridgeſhire, by exceſſive application in compoſing a learned ſermon which he was to preach before the king at Newmarket, had brought himſelf into ſuch a way that he could not ſleep. His friends were adviſed to give him opium, which he took in ſo large a quantity, that it threw him into a profound lethargy. Dr. Butler, who was ſent for from Cambridge, upon ſeeing and hearing his caſe, flew into a paſſion, and told his wife, that ſhe was in danger of being hanged for killing her huſband, and very abruptly left the room. As he was going through the yard in his return home, he ſaw ſeveral cows, and aſked her to whom they belonged; ſhe ſaid to her huſband. "Will you," ſays the doctor, "give me one of thoſe cows if I can reſtore

Granger. Wood's Athenæ Oxonienſis. Faſti.

him to life?" She replied, "with all my heart." He preſently ordered a cow to be killed, and the patient to be put into the warm carcaſe, which in a ſhort time recovered him. Granger* ſays, the reputation for phyſic was very low in England before Butler's time; hypothetical nonſenſe was reduced into ſyſtem, not only in medicine, but alſo in other arts and ſciences.

Dr. Butler died 29th January, 1617-8, aged 83, and is buried in St. Mary's church, Cambridge. His will is among the Harleian manuſcripts, No. 7049, article 6. His benefactions to Clare Hall are mentioned, p. 197 of Richardi Parken, "Sceletos Catabrigienſis."

Over his grave was erected a monument in the wall, with his buſt, and an inſcription underneath; part of which runs thus:

Gulielmus Butlerus Clarentis Aulæ quondam ſocius, medicorum omnium quos præſens ætas vidit facile princeps, hoc ſub marmore ſecundum Chriſti adventum expectat, et monumentum hoc privata pietas ſtatuit, quod debuit publica. Abi viator, et ad tuos reverſus narra te vidiſſe locum in quo ſalus jacet.

* Aubrey's MSS. in Aſhmole's Muſeum.



Gen.l T. Dalziel.

From a scarce Print in the Collection of,

R. BULL ESQ.R

Pub.d 1 Oct.r 1796. by S. & E. Harding Pall Mall.

GENERAL THOMAS DALZIEL.

WAS a brave ſoldier, but a ſingular man. Adhering to the cauſe of Charles II. he fell into the hands of the rebels at the battle of Worceſter, ſo fatal to the royal cauſe. He ſuffered a long impriſonment in the Tower of London; from whence having at laſt made his eſcape, he went to Muſcovy, recommended by the letters of his diſtreſſed ſovereign to the Czar. Here he was ſoon raiſed to the rank of a general; and in this ſituation he performed his duty with his cuſtomary valour in the war againſt the Polanders and Tartars. In the year 1665 being ſummoned by Charles to return and command ſome forces which he intended to raiſe, he was permitted, not without reluctance by the Czar, to obey the order of his natural ſovereign.

Being in command of the king's troops during a rebellion in the weſt of Scotland, in 1666, Dalziel drew together with great celerity all his force, which had been diſperſed in quarters. With theſe he purſued the rebels, and having come up with them on the 28th of November, about an hour before ſun-ſet, he engaged them, notwithſtanding they were advantageouſly poſted at Pentland Hill. The rebels were almoſt immediately defeated, and fled with the loſs of forty killed, and an hundred and thirty taken priſoners. The darkneſs of the night, and the wearineſs of the king's army, ſaved the remainder.

After this the forces were ordered to lie in the weſt, where (according to Burnet) "Dalziel acted the Muſcovite too groſſly. He threatened to ſpit "men, and to roaſt them; and he killed ſome in cold blood, or rather in "hot blood, for he was then drunk when he ordered one to be hanged, "becauſe he would not tell where his father was, for whom he was in "ſearch. When he heard of any that did not go to church, he did

" not trouble himſelf to ſet a fine upon him, but he ſet as many ſoldiers upon " him as ſhould eat him up in a night. By this means all the people were " ſtruck with ſuch terror, that they came regularly to church*."

Dalziel refuſed to ſerve under the duke of Monmouth in Scotland, by whom he was ſuperſeded only for a fortnight. After the rebellion of BOTHWELL-BRIDGE, he, with the coarſe frankneſs which was natural to him, openly reproved the duke for what he termed his miſconduct upon that occaſion. The following anecdote is ſtrongly characteriſtic of the boldneſs and plainneſs of his manner upon another occaſion.

James (the ſecond) gained numbers of the Scotch by his familiarity. He had long diſguſted them by his diſtance: the change in his manners was owing to an accident. When the ducheſs of York came firſt to Scotland, ſhe one day obſerved three covers upon the dining table. She aſked the duke for whom the third was intended? he anſwered, for general Dalziel, whom he had invited to dine with him. The ducheſs refuſed to permit a private gentleman to ſit at table with her. Dalziel, who had been in the Imperial ſervice, entered the room in the mean time; and, hearing the ſcruples of the ducheſs, told her, that he had dined at a table where her father had ſtood at his back; alluding to the duke of Modena's being a vaſſal of the emperor. The ducheſs felt the reproof, and adviſed her huſband not to offend the pride of proud men†.

This ſingular man fell into the moſt ludicrous peculiarities of dreſs. As he never ſhaved his beard ſince the murder of Charles I. it grew ſo long that it reached almoſt to his girdle. Though his head was bald, he never wore a peruke, but covered it with a beaver hat, the brim of which was about three inches broad. He never wore boots, nor above one coat, which had ſtraight ſleeves, and ſat cloſe to his body‡. He conſtantly went to London once a year to kiſs the king's hand. His groteſque figure attracted the notice of the populace, and he was followed by a rabble with huzzas wherever he went.

He was lieutenant-general in Scotland, when his majeſty had any ſtanding forces in that kingdom, till the year of his death, 1685.

* Burnet's Hiſtory of his own Times, Vol. I. page 238.

† Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 136, 2 edit. Notes.

‡ Granger.



Harding del. *Harding sc*

JOHN TAYLOR.

the Water Poet,

from an Original Picture in the Bodleian Gallery.

OXFORD.

Pub.d May 1.st 96 by S.& E. Harding Pall Mall

JOHN TAYLOR,

THE WATER POET.

JOHN TAYLOR was born in the city of Glouceſter. The poverty of his parents prevented them from enriching the mind of their ſon with any conſiderable learning; and after he had gone through his accidence, he was bound apprentice to a waterman in London. The laborious occupations of his profeſſion did not divert him from the exerciſe of an active ſpring of intellect; and under all the diſabling obſtacles of his ſituation, he found means to produce ſeveral pieces of poetry, which determined him at laſt to deſert the oar, and to undertake ſome occupation more favourable to his leiſure. According to Wood, he wrote upwards of eighty books, which were not unproductive of amuſement in their time, having been principally exerted upon temporary topics. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in 1642 he left London, and retired to Oxford; where the facetious caſt of his humour procured him a gracious reception from the court, and a general welcome from the remnant of ſcholars who remained there. He kept a victualling houſe at Oxford for ſome time; and according to the above writer, did great ſervice to the royal cauſe, by writing paſquils againſt the roundheads. When the garriſon of this city was ſurrendered, he returned to London, and kept a public houſe in Phenix-alley, near Long-acre, ſtill perſevering in the ſincerity of his loyalty to the king.

After the murder of Charles, he ſet up a ſign of the *Mourning Crown*; which on account of the reſentment it excited he took down, and hung up his own head, with this inſcription:

There's many a head ſtands for a ſign;
Then, gentle reader, why not mine?

On the other ſide was :

Though I deſerve not, I deſire
The laurel wreath, the poet's hire.

The works of Taylor poſſeſs natural humour at leaſt; though it muſt be confeſſed they are more abundant in low jingling wit, and that bombaſtic and overſtrained turn of conceit which prevailed in the reign of James I. Among his encouragers and patrons, he had a few perſons of rank and ingenuity; but it was among the patrons of the ſtreets, the rabble, that numbers were to be found of whom he was the darling and admiration. He encreaſed the vocabulary of theſe his unlettered protectors, by the invention of many cant terms, which they readily adopted; and having continued his rhyming ſpirit beyond the period of his youth, he was for half a century the moſt popular poetaſter of his time.

He died in the year 1654, aged 74 years, and was buried in the church yard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.



GILES STRANGEWAYS

From an Original Drawing by Loggan.

Pub.d 1.Oct.r 1806. by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

COLONEL GILES STRANGEWAYS,

OF Melbury Sampford in Dorſetſhire.

" The reſt Fame ſpeaks, and makes his virtues known,
" By's zeal for the church, and loyalty to the throne.
" The artiſt in his draught doth art excel,
" None but himſelf, himſelf can parallel.
" But if his ſteel could his great mind expreſs,
" That would appear in a much nobler dreſs."

This gallant and worthy gentleman was deſcended from one of the moſt antient and reſpectable families in Dorſetſhire*. Fuller ſays, that " Thomas " Strangeways was the firſt advancer of this family in that county. He " was born in Lancaſhire, and induced by the firſt marquis of Dorſet to " remove to Dorſetſhire; he there acquired a very great inheritance, which " was conſiderably augmented on account of his marriage with one of the " daughters and inheritrices of Hugh Stafford of Suthwick, by whom there " accrued to him Woodford, where Guy Brent, a baron and renowned " warrior, once held a caſtle†." It appears from the "Notitiæ parliamentaria" that the county of Dorſet has not been without a repreſentative of this family from the reign of Mary to that of George the firſt. In the former of theſe reigns, Giles Strangeways, knt. was member of parliament for that county.

Colonel Giles Strangeways was repreſentative in parliament for Dorſetſhire, and one of the privy council to Charles II. In the time of the civil

* Granger.

† Worthies of Dorſetſhire, Hen. VIII. 289 p.

war, he commanded a regiment in that diviſion of the royal army which acted under prince Maurice in the weſt. In 1645, on account of his active loyalty, he was impriſoned in the Tower, where he continued in patient confinement for two years and upwards of ſix months. There is a fine medallion of him ſtruck upon this occaſion; on the reverſe of which that part of the tower which is called Cæſar's is repreſented with this inſcription, *Decuſque adverſa dederunt**.

When Charles fled into the weſt in diſguiſe, after the battle of Worceſter, he ſent him three hundred broad pieces†, a moſt ſeaſonable ſupply to the harſh exigencies of the royal ſufferer. But it is incomparatively ſmall, when other liberal aids, ſpringing from his ſpirit of generous loyalty, are conſidered. The houſe of Strangeways paid no leſs than £35,000 for its noble adherence to the crown‡.

He died in the year 1675.

* Evelyn's "Numiſmata," p. 115.

† See "An account of the preſervation of king Charles II. after the battle of Worceſter," publiſhed by Sir John Dalrymple, p. 46.

‡ Lloyd's Memoirs.



Harding del.

Clamp sc

Sr. JOHN MOOR,

From a scarce Print in the Collection of.
R. Bull Esq.r.

Pubd. 1. Augt. 1796. by E & S Harding Pall Mall.

SIR JOHN MOOR, Knt.

LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1681.

SIR JOHN MOOR was the ſon of an huſbandman at Norton in Leiceſterſhire. The humility of his condition neither diſcouraged his hopes nor enfeebled his exertion; but a gradual emergence from the lowlineſs of his fortune ultimately placed him in a creditable point of opulence and exaltation. The court carried the election of ſir John Moor to be mayor of the city of London at Michaelmas, 1681. He was the alderman on whom the election fell in courſe. Noted for flexibility and irreſolution, his election met with ſome oppoſition from thoſe who feared that he would be but too obedient to all the views of the court. He had been a nonconformiſt himſelf, but his ambition increaſing with his wealth, he became a convert in order to ſmooth his pretenſions to the dignities of the city; and being yet ſuſpected of an attachment to the ſectaries which he had deſerted, he found many among their preachers, who exerted themſelves with their congregations to procure votes for him.

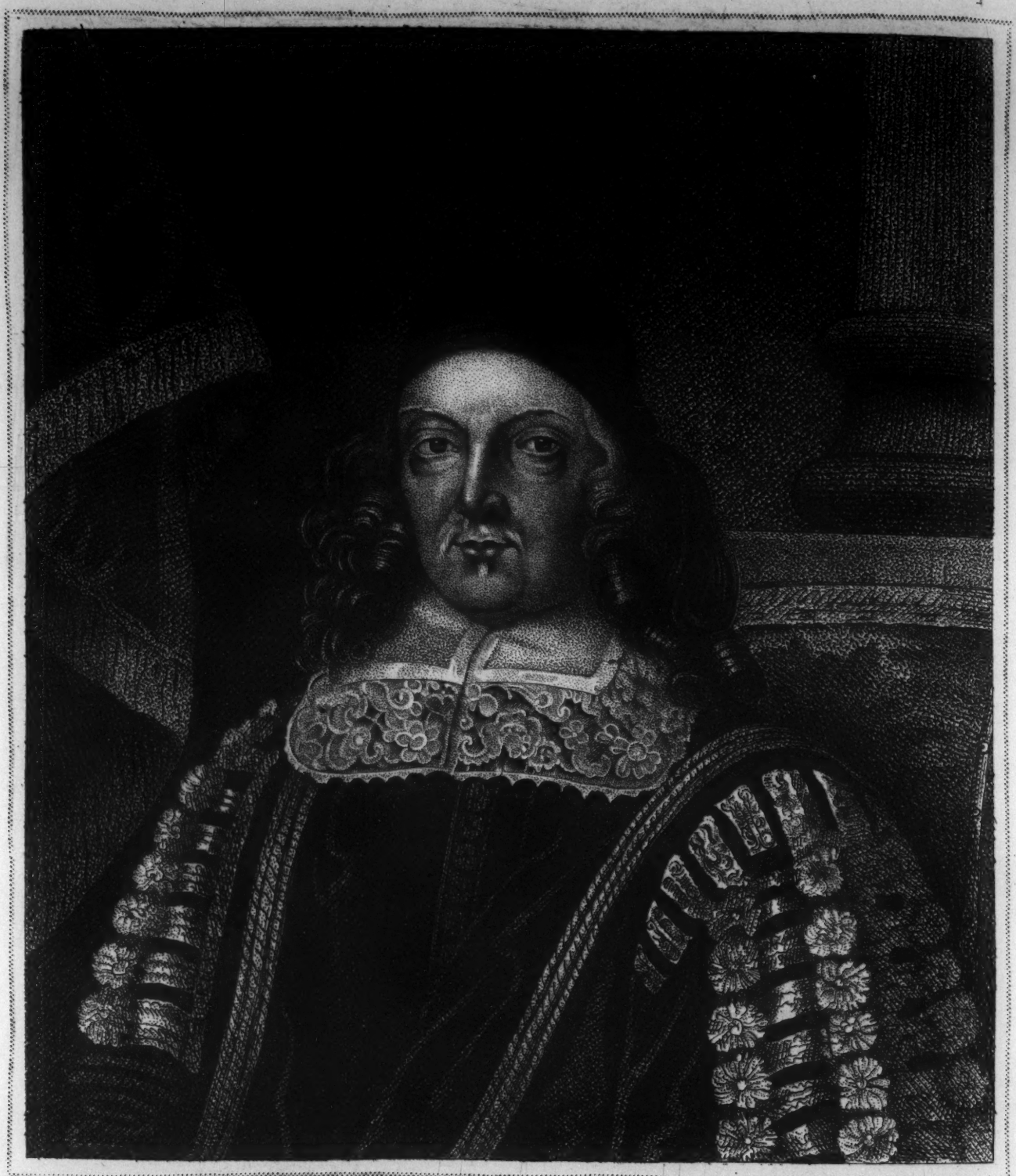
The oppoſition that was made to his election had ſharpened him ſo much*, that he became in all things compliant to the court, in particular to ſecretary Jenkins, who took him into his own management. When the day came in which the mayor uſed to drink to one, and to mark him out for a ſheriff, he drank to North, a merchant, that was brother to the chief juſtice. This occaſioned a violent diſpute between the common hall and the mayor, in which the latter, ſupported by the power of the court, ultimately prevailed, with the ſuper-added ſucceſs of having alſo appointed the other ſheriff, whoſe name was Rich. Thus North and Rich were returned and ſworn ſheriffs for the enſuing year.

* Burnet.

Charles II. was at this time in the plenitude of authority, after having completely triumphed over oppoſition and enmity. In ſir John Moor he found a zealous and manageable inſtrument, who might be uſed to ſerve any purpoſes of the court intereſt.

The muſe of Dryden has recorded the loyalty of the lord mayor, under the character of Ziloah, at the concluſion of the ſecond part of "Abſalom and Achitophel."

This year did Ziloah rule Jeruſalem,
And boldly all ſedition's ſyrtes ſtem,
Howe'er incumber'd with a viler pair,
Than Ziph or Shimei to aſſiſt the chair;
Yet Ziloah's loyal labours ſo prevail'd,
That faction at the next election fail'd.
When even the common cry did juſtice ſound,
And merit by the multitude was crown'd.
With David then was Iſrael's peace reſtor'd,
Crowds mourn'd their error, and obey'd their lord.



Harding del. *Clamp sc.*

Sr. HAREBOTTLE GRIMSTON.

from an Original Picture by Sr. P. Lely in the Collection of
Lord Verulam.

Pubd. 1. May 1796. by S & E. Harding Pall Mall.

SIR HARBOTTLE GRIMSTON

WAS born in the year 1602; a younger ſon of Sir Harbottle Grimſton, who was afterwards honoured with the title of baronet.

Being intended for the profeſſion of the law, he for ſome devoted himſelf to that ſtudy; but on his elder brother's death, he relinquiſhed it. Some time afterwards, however, conceiving an affection for the daughter of Sir George Croke, one of the judges of the King's Bench, he ſolicited her hand in marriage; but her father would not conſent to their union, unleſs he returned to his purſuits in the law, which he did with ſucceſs.

In the beginning of the long parliament, in which Sir Harbottle was member for Colcheſter, he took an active part in the debates, joining the preſbyterian party, and inveighing with great vigour againſt thoſe incroachments which he conceived had been made on the liberties of the people: but much to his honour, when Pym and his aſſociates entered into a league with Scotland, for the purpoſe of deſtroying the hierarchy, and reducing the office of king to a mere name, he refuſed to ſwear the covenant, and for a conſiderable time diſcontinued ſitting in the houſe. Afterwards, when this was no longer exacted, he returned; and joining with Hollis and other preſbyterians, he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the wild and wicked projects of the party diſtinguiſhed by the title of independents. When the treaty of the Iſle of Wight was ſet on foot, during the abſence of Cromwell in Scotland, Sir Harbottle was appointed one of the commiſſioners on the part of the parliament. When that treaty was broken off, and he found that, in conſequence of Cromwell's return to the neighbourhood of London with his troops, any further oppoſition to the violent meaſures then in agitation was vain, he boldly charged him in the houſe of commons with having profeſſed a reſolution to purge that houſe by means of the army.

To ſubſtantiate this charge, he produced witneſſes, who fully corroborated all that he had alledged; but the affected piety and artful hypocriſy of Cromwell, diſarmed the houſe of its reſentment, and effaced the impreſſions made by their teſtimony.

After the violence offered to the houſe of commons by Cromwell and his agents, in December, 1648, by which Sir Harbottle Grimſton and all the honeſt members that then remained there were forcibly excluded, he applied himſelf aſſiduouſly to the practice of the law; and when his country was freed from the tyranny and uſurpation under which it had groaned for above ten years, by the death of the uſurper, having taken an active part in the reſtoration of Charles the Second, he was choſen Speaker of the Convention Parliament, which met on the 25th of April, 1660, and was appointed a privy counſellor; and on the 3d of November following, without any application of his own, he was made Maſter of the Rolls; which office he filled to the time of his death, with high reputation.

This diſtinguiſhed lawyer and virtuous ſtateſman finiſhed his courſe in his eighty-ſecond year, dying Dec. 31, 1684; and was buried in the church of Gorhambury in Hertfordſhire. He was poſſeſſed of very conſiderable wealth, a large portion of which he beſtowed annually in paying the debts of priſoners, and other acts of charity. By his firſt wife, already mentioned, Mary, the daughter of Sir George Croke, he left a ſon named Samuel, who was born Jan. 7, 1643, and became on his father's death the third baronet of this family. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter and at length heir of Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Culford Hall in Suffolk, and widow of Sir Thomas Meautys: by her he had an only daughter, who died young. This lady having the manor of Gorhambury, which formerly belonged to Sir Francis Bacon, ſettled on her for life, Sir Harbottle purchaſed the reverſion of it from Mr. Hercules Meautys, the nephew and heir at law of Sir Thomas Meautys; in conſequence of which it has ever ſince continued to be the principal reſidence of the Grimſton family.

Sir Harbottle Grimſton compiled and publiſhed the REPORTS of his father-in-law, Sir George Croke, which are much eſteemed; and wrote in Latin, for the uſe of his family, a ſmall manual, containing the duty of a Chriſtian; a work probably yet extant in manuſcript.



The Illustrious Lord, Robert Deureux Earle of Essex and Ew. Viscount Hereford Baron of Ferrers of Chartley. Lo: Bourchier & Louain, &c.



EARL OF ESSEX.

ROBERT DEVEREUX was the only ſon and heir of Robert earl of Eſſex, who was beheaded for high treaſon in 1600. He was born at Eſſex-houſe, in the pariſh of St. Clement Danes, in 1592. The rudiments of claſſical learning he received at Eton ſchool; from whence he removed to Merton college, about the latter end of January, 1602. In the firſt of king James I. (1603) he was reſtored to the honours which his father had forfeited. At the tender age of fourteen he married lady Frances, one of the daughters of Thomas earl of Suffolk, who had only compleated her 13th year; but on account of the exceſſive youth of the parties, their ſeveral friends were induced to cauſe a ſeparation till the young couple ſhould attain to maturer years. From this wife Eſſex was divorced, on account of a charge of impotence alledged againſt him, and which ſeems to have been countenanced by his own confeſſions. Lady Frances married ſir Robert Carr, afterwards viſcount Rocheſter and earl of Somerſet, in the very ſame year of her divorce, 1613. Eſſex went ſoon after into the Netherlands, which at that time was the ſchool of honour for the nobility of England to learn the uſe of arms, and there after a little time he became commander of a regiment. Having ſpent ſome years in this ſervice, in July, 1621, he went into the Palatinate to aſſiſt the king and queen of Bohemia in the recovery of their right; where he behaved himſelf with conſiderable reputation for valour, and feats of arms; but became at the ſame time tainted with ſtrong calviniſtical principles. Unſucceſsful in this project, he, with ſir Edward Cecil, viſcount Wimbleton, undertook a ſudden expedition to Cadiz, in Spain, where finding his views not altogether proſperous, he returned to his native country, and married Mrs. Elizabeth Paulet, daughter of ſir William Paulet, of Eddington in Wilts, one of the natural ſons of William, the third marquis of Wincheſter. From this lady he was alſo divorced,

for the ſame reaſons which occaſioned his former ſeparation; and the circumſtances bore this additional ſimilitude, that the fondneſs of lady Frances for ſir Robert Carr, found alſo a parallel in the indiſcreet familiarities of the laſt counteſs with Mr. Uvedale.

Hopeleſs of finding happineſs in matrimony, Eſſex devoted his mind to the purſuit of important aims, which often raiſe the expectations of ambition, though they never gratify the deſires for contentment. In his leſs ſevere hours of leiſure he was not indifferent to the charms of poetry, but uſed it occaſionally as a relaxation from more rigid objects of ſtudy. In 1639, when the king marched an army againſt the Scottiſh covenanters, Eſſex was appointed lieutenant-general, under Thomas earl of Arundel, the general. In 1641 he was, by a bill in parliament, made general of all the king's forces on the ſouth ſide of Trent, with power to raiſe more, if neceſſary, during the king's abſence in Scotland; and in July the ſame year, he ſucceeded Philip earl of Pembroke, as lord chamberlain*.

†On the 12th of July, 1642, both houſes voted and declared, "that an "army ſhould forthwith be raiſed for the ſafety of the king's perſon; de-"fence of both houſes of parliament, and of thoſe who had obeyed their "orders and commands; and preſerving of the true religion, the laws, li-"berty, and peace of the kingdom. That the earl of Eſſex ſhould be their "general, and that they would live and die with him."

At the time that Eſſex took the command of the parliamentary army, he was better qualified than any man in the kingdom for that poſt; but the exigencies of the times having brought forward military genius from the ſhade and obſcurity of private life, he was ſoon eclipſed by a new race of ſoldiers, who, if they did not exceed him in the ſcience and art of war, yet went far beyond him in the boldneſs of their projects, and the vigour of their enterprizes.

Of his character, Clarendon ſpeaks as follows:

—"It will ſuffice to ſay in this place, that a weak judgment, ſome vanity, and much pride, will hurry a man into as unwarrantable and as violent

* Wood. Athenæ Oxonienſis.

† Clarendon's Hiſt. Rebellion.

attempts, as the greateſt, and moſt unlimited, and inſatiable ambition will do. He had no ambition of title, or office of preferment, but only to be kindly looked upon, and kindly ſpoken to, and quietly to enjoy his own fortune; and without doubt no man in his nature more abhorred rebellion than he did; nor could he have been led into it by any open and tranſparent temptation, but by a thouſand diſguiſes and couzenages. His pride ſupplied his want of ambition, and he was angry to ſee any other man more reſpected than himſelf, becauſe he thought he deſerved it more, and did better requite it. For he was in his friendſhips juſt and conſtant; and would not have practiſed fouly againſt thoſe he took to be enemies. No man had credit enough with him to corrupt him, in point of loyalty to the king, whilſt he thought himſelf wiſe enough to know what treaſon was. But the new doctrine, and diſtinction of allegiance, and of the king's power in and out of parliament, and the new notions of ordinances, were too hard for him, and did really intoxicate his underſtanding, and made him quit his own to follow theirs, who, he thought, wiſhed as well and judged better than himſelf. His vanity diſpoſed him to be His *Excellency*; and his weakneſs to believe that he ſhould be the general in the houſes as well as in the field; and be able to govern their councils, and reſtrain their paſſions, as well as to fight their battles; and that, by this means, he ſhould become the preſerver, and not the deſtroyer of the king and kingdom. With this ill-grounded confidence, he launched out into that ſea, where he met nothing but rocks and ſhelves, and from whence he could never diſcover any ſafe port to harbour in."

After the paſſing of the *ſelf-denying ordinance*, the earl of Eſſex was obliged to ſurrender his commiſſion of commander in chief into the hands of the parliament from whom he had received it. This he performed with ſome ceremony, ſignifying his ſentiments in writing; as, according to Clarendon, *he had no very plauſible faculty in expreſſing himſelf.* Sir Thomas Fairfax was appointed to ſucceed him.

Under the name of the earl of Eſſex, while he was captain-general, were publiſhed,

Several letters to the ſpeakers of the houſe of lord and commons.

Letters to ſeveral perſons.

Relations concerning ſkirmiſhes, battles, taking of towns, houſes, &c. declarations, and other ſuch like things.

He died at Eltham-houſe, on Monday night, the 13th of September, 1646, and was buried in St. Paul's chapel, in the abbey church of St. Peter, in Weſtminſter. His death incurred ſuſpicions of being occaſioned by poiſon; and his funeral ceremonies were performed with unuſual ſolemnity and magnificence. Dying without iſſue, his title of Eſſex terminated with him. The title of viſcount Hereford, &c. deſcended to his kinſman, Walter Devereaux, of Bromwich-caſtle in Warwickſhire; and his lands fell in partition between his ſiſter, the lady Frances, wife of William duke of Somerſet, and ſir Robert Shirley, bart. his nephew by the lady Dorothy, his other ſiſter, as his heirs general.



Harding del

Clamp sc

Dr. Will.m Gilbert,

Phyſician to Qn. Elizabeth.

From an Original Picture in the Bodleian Library &c.

Publ.d May 1796 by S.r E. Harding Pall Mall

DR. WILLIAM GILBERT,

SON of Hieron Gilbert, of Colcheſter in Eſſex, was born in 1540. His father was recorder of that town, and after having educated his ſon at the grammar-ſchool, he ſent him to Cambridge. Having ſtudied phyſic there for ſome time, William Gilbert travelled abroad for his farther improvement; and in one of the foreign univerſities had the degree conferred on him of M. D. He returned to England with a moſt enlarged reputation for his learning in general; and had eſpecially the character of being profoundly ſkilled in philoſophy and chemiſtry. He was elected a fellow of the college of phyſicians in London, in 1573. His ſucceſs and great reputation having incurred the attention of queen Elizabeth, ſhe ſent for him to court, appointed him her phyſician in ordinary, and gave him, beſides, an annual penſion to encourage him in his ſtudies.

This learned man is highly conſpicuous for being the firſt who diſcovered ſeveral of the properties of the load-ſtone. In 1600 he publiſhed his treatiſe "De magnete, magnetiſque corporibus, & de magno magnete tellure "phyſiologia nova:" i. e. "Of the magnet and magnetical bodies, and of "that great magnet the earth." This work is the firſt regular ſyſtem on this curious ſubject; and in this piece our author ſhews the uſe of the declination of the magnet, which had been diſcovered by Norman in finding out the latitude; for which purpoſe alſo he contrived two inſtruments for the ſea.

After the demiſe of Elizabeth, the doctor was continued as chief phyſician to king James I. He did not long enjoy that honour, paying his laſt debt to nature, November 30, 1603.

His body was interred in Trinity church at Colcheſter, the place of his nativity.

By his laſt will he left all his library, conſiſting of books, globes, inſtruments, &c. and a cabinet of minerals, to the college of phyſicians.

RICHARD CORBET,

BISHOP OF NORWICH,

BORN at Ewell in Surrey, anno 1583, of reputable parents, deſcended from the Corbets of Shropſhire, as appears from the arms on his tomb-ſtone; and, as genealogiſts affirm, from the Corvini of Italy; married Alice, daughter of Leonard Hutton, canon of Chriſt church*, by whom he had one ſon, named Vincent, to whom he has addreſſed ſome very pleaſing lines†.

He was educated at Weſtminſter, and removed at the age of fifteen to Broadgates-hall, Oxon; thence elected ſcholar of Chriſt church, and took the degree of A. M. 1605, at which period he was much celebrated for the ſuperiority of his wit and colloquial talents, which highly recommended him to the notice of the great men and ſcholars in thoſe days, by whoſe patronage he enjoyed very conſiderable church preferment, almoſt immediately after his admiſſion into holy orders.

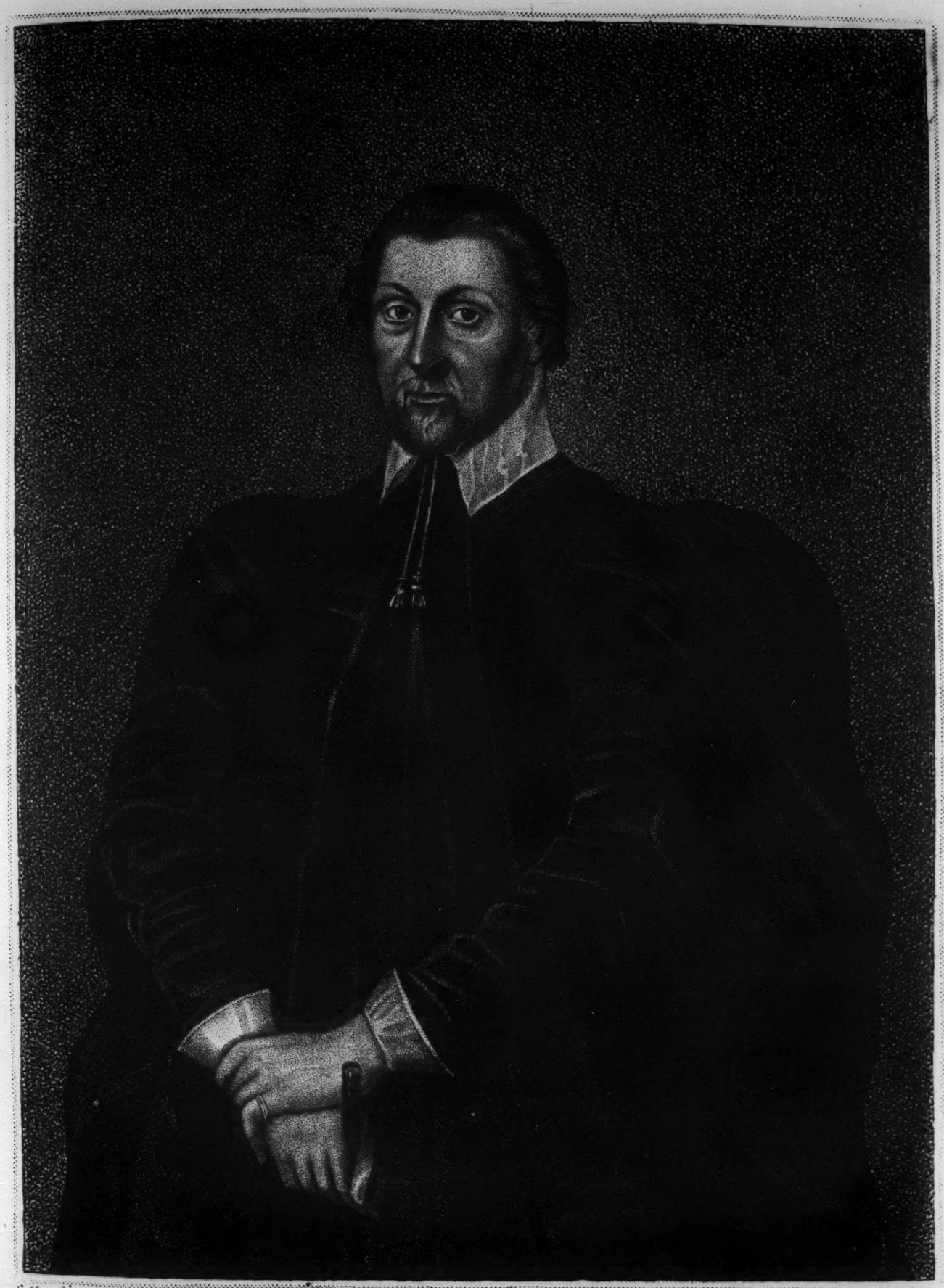
The quaintneſs of his preaching, and brightneſs of his fancy, gained him the appointment of chaplain to king James I. by whom he was nominated, anno 1620, to the deanry of Chriſt church, being then only 37 years of age.

In this ſituation, a divine may generally be conſidered as having arrived within one ſhort ſtage of epiſcopacy; and Corbet was accordingly removed to the ſee of Oxford, 1629, and afterwards to the dioceſe of Norwich, where he died, 1635.

From his love of poetry, he cultivated the friendſhip of Ben. Johnſon, who reſided with him in Chriſt church for ſo conſiderable a ſpace of time as to entitle him to the degree of A. M. which he received from the univerſity

* Wood's Athenæ, vol. I. p. 489.

† Ed. 1647.



S Harding del — Harding sc

RICHARD CORBET *BISHOP of NORWICH.*

From an Original Picture in the Hall of Christ Church Oxford

Pub.d May 1796 by E.d S Harding Pall Mall.

of Oxford. The readineſs of his wit, and quickneſs of imagination, frequently produced epigrams and other light poems, which ſubjected him to the cenſure of grave cynics, but his friends were accuſtomed to excuſe him by ſaying, " that Corbet will love boys-play very well to the laſt."

Suavity of manners, and livelineſs of diſpoſition, which rendered his ſociety ſo deſireable to all who enjoyed his acquaintance, formed only a part of his amiable character; he was equally diſtinguiſhed for humanity, generoſity, and public ſpirit, which he particularly evinced in his contributions towards the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral in 1634, where his own donation was not only conſiderable, but he was known to furniſh ſeveral ſums to inferior clergy, whoſe means would not allow them to ſubſcribe, in hopes that the example would operate favourably on other brethren, whoſe ſituation enabled them to aſſiſt the undertaking.

The only works which are extant of this prelate are compiled in one 12mo. vol. of poems, printed after his deceaſe, and moſtly compoſed in early youth, therefore hardly to be conſidered as intended by him for publication.

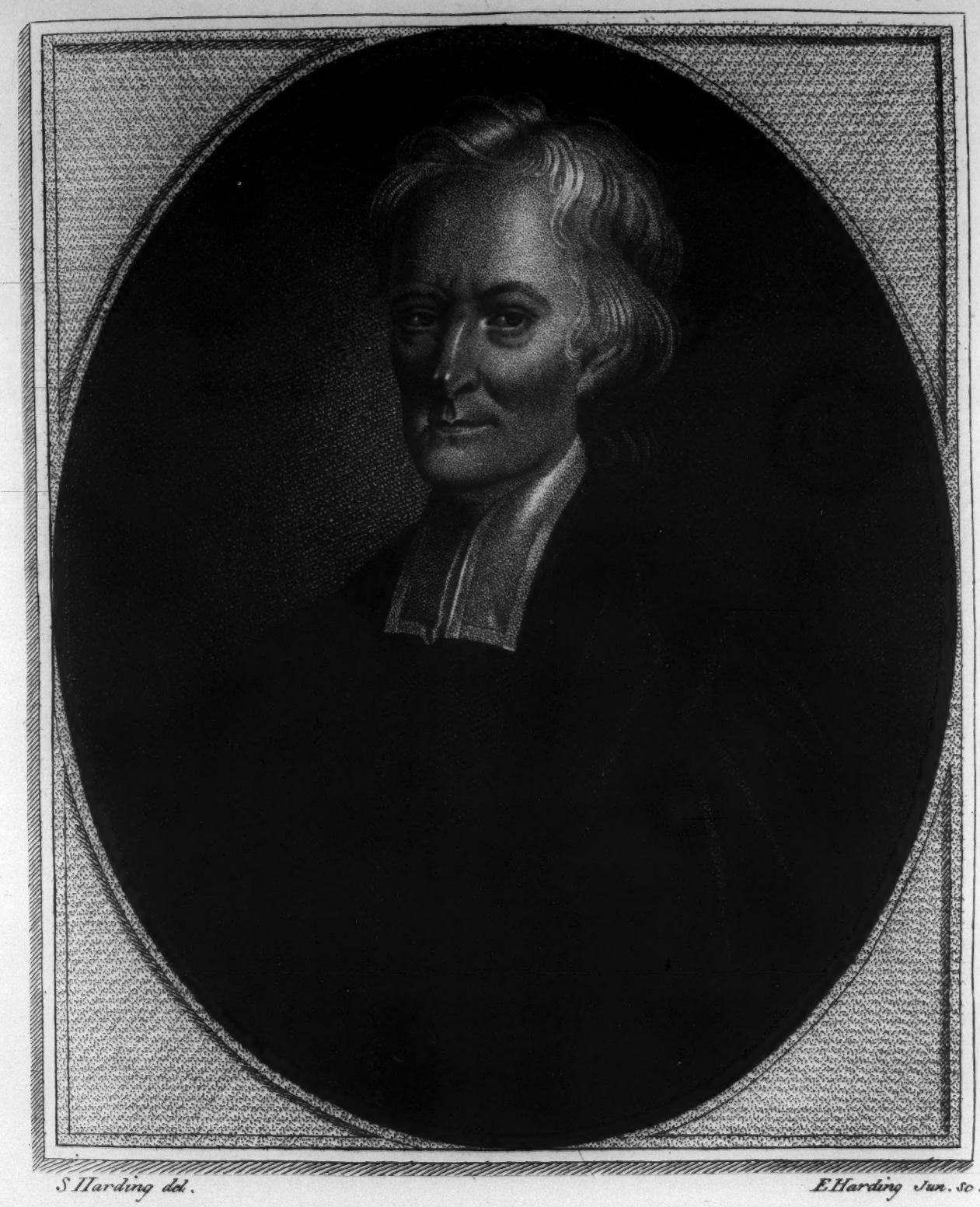
It is impoſſible for the biographer to amend the ſummary account of his life, ſo judiciouſly given by thoſe who have raiſed an humble free ſtone to his memory in the choir of the cathedral church at Norwich, where he is buried.

Richardus Corbet Theologiæ Doctor: Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Chriſti Oxonienſis primum alumnus, inde Decanus, exinde Epiſcopus, illinc huc tranſlatus, et hinc in Cœlum. Julii 28, an. 1635.

AMONG a certain claſs of perſons (and that too a very diſtinguiſhed one) no name, perhaps, is better known or more familiarly uſed than that of

JOE PULLIN.

The fame of this good man, the greater part of whoſe life was paſſed in the retirement and privacy of a college, has been preſerved to us chiefly by a very ſimple, yet intereſting circumſtance, namely, that of his being the reputed planter of an *elm-tree*, which, ſtanding as a marked termination of a publick walk in one of our juſtly celebrated univerſities, has ſerved hitherto to keep up the remembrance of a name, which, we ſhall hope to ſhew, is, on other accounts, intitled to our reſpect and veneration. The few anecdotes now to be collected of this old acquaintance of the muſes, (ſuffer us to call him ſo) cannot, we ſuppoſe, be unacceptable, more eſpecially as they tend to prove (even ſcanty as they are) that he was a very upright and worthy character, deſerving and enjoying the confidence and countenance of ſome of the beſt men of the time in which he lived, and moſt eminently diligent and punctual to the day of his death in the diſcharge of his duties both as a tutor and as a pariſh prieſt. Though it muſt be confeſſed to be almoſt an abſurd deviation from the common order of biography to begin with an account of the death of the perſon we would commemorate, yet in this caſe it ſo happens that we have not been able by any other way to get at the date of Mr. Pullin's birth, but by calculating backward from the time of his deceaſe, of which we have authentic records, not without the mention of circumſtances highly honourable to his memory. Joſiah Pullin, A. M. miniſter of St. Peter's in the eaſt, and vice principal of Magdalen hall, is related to have died December 31ſt, 1714, in the 84th year of his age, and to have been buried about four o'clock in the afternoon



S Harding del.

E Harding Jun. Sc.

JOSIAH PULLEN AM.

From an Original Picture by **BYNG** *in the Bodleian Gallery*

Oxford

Pub.d 1.Oct.r 1796 by E & S Harding Pall Mall

of January 7th, in St. Peter's church, in the chapel on the north ſide of the chancel: all the pariſhioners (we read) were invited to attend, and, as a ſignal mark of reſpect, the pall was held by ſix heads of houſes. From this account we may collect that he was born about the year 1631. He took the degree of bachelor of arts May 26, 1654, and that of maſter of arts anno 1657. What elſe we have been able to collect may be brought into very ſmall compaſs: it is not, however, to be ſlighted. We learn that, though he lived to ſo great an age, he was always, to the end of his days, healthy and vigorous; that he was regular in his way of life, but, conſidering that he was a ſingle man, ſomewhat too cloſe. He ſeldom wore ſpectacles, which made him to blunder much in the performance of divine ſervice, from which however he would not excuſe himſelf on account of his great age, but continued to officiate to the laſt, and poſſibly received his ſummons to a better world while employed in this ſervice, having, as it is ſaid, fallen into his laſt illneſs in conſequence of adminiſtering the ſacrament to a great congregation at St. Peter's, on the Chriſtmas day preceding his death. That he merited and obtained the favour and eſtimation of good men, may be collected from his having been ſome time domeſtic chaplain to that excellent prelate biſhop Sanderſon, to whom he adminiſtered, for the laſt time, the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper; and by the biſhop's expreſs deſire, about a day before he died, Mr. Pullin gave him abſolution; and it is recorded further, that on this ſolemn occaſion, when the good biſhop received it, he pulled off his cap that Mr. Pullin might lay his hand on his bare head. He was alſo appointed by the ſame worthy prelate to preach his funeral ſermon, for which he ordered him to be paid five pounds. The biſhop alſo, during his diſability to diſcharge his own functions, gave him epiſcopal power to grant inſtitution to all livings and church preferments within his dioceſe; and by many ſuch teſtimonies of extraordinary confidence and regard, manifeſtly diſtinguiſhed him as his choſen favourite and friend. Beſides the living of St. Peter's in the eaſt, to which he was appointed in the year 1675, he held alſo ſome other preferment, but we have not been able to aſcertain where it was ſituated. We will only add, that he

was tutor and vice principal of Magdalen hall for the ſpace of 57 years; and during the laſt thirty nine years of his life, was miniſter of St. Peter's in the eaſt in the city of Oxford, where, as we have ſaid before, he was buried; and on the ſtone which covers his remains is the following inſcription. Rev. Vir Joſia Pullin, A. M. Aulœ Mag. 57 Annos Vice Princip: necnon hujuſce Eccleſiæ Paſtor 39 Annos; obt: 31 Dec. 1714. Ætat: 84.



S Harding del.

E Harding Jun

Sr. Richd. Rainsford

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Rainsford Esq.

Pubd. Nov.1.1796 by E & S Harding Pall Mall

SIR RICHARD RAINSFORD, Knt.

BORN in 1605, was a member of the honourable ſociety of Lincoln's Inn, and called to the degree of ſerjeant at law October 5, 1660. Three years afterwards he was appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer; and, in 1668, a juſtice of the king's bench.

After the dreadful fire of London, 1666, in order to prevent numberleſs law ſuits, an act was paſſed, appointing commiſſioners to hear and determine all differences relating to the unfortunate ſufferers.

The indefatigable pains and equitable deciſions of theſe commiſſioners, procured them the higheſt praiſe; and, as a teſtimony of gratitude, their portraits were painted by order of the city, and placed in Guildhall.

Michael Wright, an artiſt of much merit, was employed on this work, and received ſixty pounds for each picture. Among theſe is the portrait of ſir Richard Rainsford; beſides which, there is one of him in Lincoln's Inn library, and others in private hands. A mezzotinto half ſheet print of him was publiſhed by Tompſon, from a picture by W. Claret, and is now become very ſcarce.

On the reſignation of that learned and worthy man, ſir Matthew Hale, in 1676, ſir Richard Rainsford was conſtituted lord chief juſtice, which high office he held for two years, and then reſigned; being ſucceeded by ſir William Scroggs. He lived only to the February following, dying on the 17th day of that month, at the age of 75 years; and has left at Dallington in Northamptonſhire, (the place of his death and interment) a monument of his charity; an alms-houſe for old men and women, with a weekly allowance.

Sir Richard Rainsford married Catherine, daughter of Samuel Clarke, S. T. P. by whom he had twelve children, but four only out-lived him, the reſt having died young. Mary, his only ſurviving daughter, married William Buckby, ſerjeant at law, of whom the poſſeſſor of the picture, from which this print is taken, is a lineal deſcendant.

Arms of Rainsford: a ſhield argent, with a croſs ſable;—creſt, a buck's head proper.

SIR ROBERT VINER.

SIR ROBERT VINER, goldſmith and banker of London, received the honour of his knighthood the 10th May, 1666. He was loyal to his king, Charles II. and employed his zeal in ſeveral acts of efficient ſervice to his maſter. He ſupplied the government during ſome of its moſt preſſing exigencies with liberal aſſiſtances in money, which his great wealth and extenſive credit enabled him to do. When he entered upon his mayoralty, the king did him the honour to dine with him; an indulgence which was not infrequently granted to ſeveral of his good ſubjects by the king. The circumſtance is thus related in the ſpectator:

He more than once dined with his good citizens on the lord mayor's day, and did ſo the year that ſir Robert Viner was mayor. Sir Robert was a very loyal man, and, if you will allow the expreſſion, was very fond of his ſovereign; but what with the joy he felt at heart at the honour done him by his prince, and through the warmth he was in with continual toaſting healths to the royal family, his lordſhip grew a little fond of his majeſty, and entered into a familiarity not altogether ſo graceful in ſo public a place. The king underſtood very well how to extricate himſelf in all kinds of difficulties, and with a hint to the company to avoid ceremony, ſtole off and made towards his coach, which ſtood ready for him in Guildhall yard. But the mayor liked his company ſo well, and was grown ſo intimate, that he purſued him haſtily, and catching him faſt by the hand, cried out with a very vehement oath and accent, "Sir, you ſhall "ſtay and take t'other bottle." The airy monarch looked kindly at him over his ſhoulder, and with a ſmile and graceful air repeated this line of an old ſong:

"He that is drunk is as great as a king."

and immediately returned back and complied with his hoſt.

This very mayor afterwards erected a ſtatue of his merry monarch in Stock's market, and did the crown many great ſervices.



From a scarce print by Faithorne in the Collection of Anthony Storer Esq.r

Pub.d 1. Dec.r 1796 by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall



S. Harding del.ᵗ E. Harding Jun. Sculp.ᵗ

EDWARD LLOYD.

From an Original Drawing in the Manuscript account of Benefactors at Ashmoles Museum Oxford.

Published Dec.ᵗ 15 1796. by S.& E. Harding. Pall Mall.

EDWARD LHUYD.

EDWARD Lhwyd, or Lloyd, was the natural ſon of Edward Lloyd of Llhan Vorda near Oſweſtry in the county of Salop, eſq; by Bridget, ſecond daughter of —— Price, of Glanfrid in Cardiganſhire, eſq. His father was a man of diſſolute life and morals, extremely extravagant in the indulgence of his amours; ſo that although there had been a marriage contract drawn up between his parents, it was never executed. By his prodigality having ſo exhauſted his finances, that he was obliged to ſell his eſtate to the anceſtors of ſir Watkin Williams, he died ſoon after his ſon's birth, without being able to make any ſuitable proviſion for him, and was buried at Oſweſtry, March 3, 1662.

From the circumſtances already mentioned, it is difficult to aſcertain the preciſe time or place of Edward Llwyd's birth, or where he received the early part of his education; but from the regiſter of Jeſus college in Oxford it appears that he was born in the year of the reſtoration, having been entered in that college at the age of twenty two, Oct. 31, 1682, and matriculated Nov. 17 following.

It is probable he had made ſome progreſs in the ſtudy of natural hiſtory before his admiſſion to the univerſity; for in 1684 he was employed in digeſting the ſpecimens, and comparing the catalogues, of Mr. Aſhmole's collection, which in the preceding year had been ſent to Oxford. In the ſtation of under-keeper in that gentleman's Muſeum, he continued till 1690, when he ſucceeded to the head keeper's place, vacant by the reſignation of his friend and patron, Dr. Plot.

The great progreſs he made in thoſe ſtudies, which the nature of his office prompted him to purſue, is very viſible in his *Lythophylacium Britannicum:* by which it appears that he had either viſited or ſettled correſpondences in almoſt every part of Great Britain. In 1693 he was employed in collecting materials, relative to Wales, for the new edition of *Camden's Brittannia*, at the deſire, and probably expence, of Mr. Gibſon.

His extenſive knowledge of natural hiſtory, as well as of antiquities, had made him ſufficiently known to the world; but as a complete ac-

quaintance with theſe branches of literature is not attainable in a ſedentary life, he earneſtly entertained a deſire of viſiting ſuch countries, as might afford materials for the improvement of his own knowledge, and the ſervice of the public. To ſuch a deſign his own finances were by no means equal: the public therefore readily accepted his propoſals, and engaged for an annual ſubſcription for five years, in order to enable him to collect whatever might throw any light upon the language, antiquities, or natural hiſtory, of thoſe countries he propoſed to viſit.

In purſuance of this plan, he ſet out for Wales in 1696, and returned to Oxford 1697, probably bringing with him part of that large collection of Welch foſſils, now preſerved in the lower room of the Muſeum. In 1698, accompanied by Meſſrs. William Jones, Robert Wynne and David Parry, he reviſited different parts of Wales, and the adjoining counties.

This year he finiſhed the *Lythophylacium Britannicum*, which he expected the univerſity would have printed at their own expence; but he was deceived; and it would perhaps never have been made public, had not ſome of his noble and learned patrons undertaken it at their own charge: one hundred and twenty impreſſions only (in 1699) were ſtruck off, at the expence of lord chancellor Somers, the earl of Dorſet, lord Halifax, ſir Iſaac Newton, ſir Hans Sloan, Dr. Aſton, Dr. Geoffray of Paris, Dr. Martin Liſter, and Dr. Tancred Robinſon, under the care and inſpection of the perſon laſt mentioned; but as that gentleman had not the ſpecimens by him of which it treats, nor the author to conſult upon any difficulty, it appeared ſo full of inaccuracies as to need as well as deſerve a ſecond edition. This Mr. Lhuyd was preparing for the preſs, as he mentions in ſeveral of his letters to Dr. Liſter; but its publication was prevented by his death.

In 1699, while the work abovementioned was paſſing through the preſs, he went to Angleſea, on a viſit to his intimate friend Mr. Henry Rowland, author of the *Mona Antiqua*. Soon after he viſited Scotland, and in the beginning of the following year paſſed from thence to Ireland. Towards the cloſe of 1700 he returned from that country to Cornwall, applying himſelf to the ſtudy of the Corniſh language, and in collecting uncommon plants and foſſils. His curioſity and indefatigable induſtry next led him to croſs the Channel, in ſearch of Armorican antiquities on the coaſt of France; but he ſcarce had been there any time, before himſelf and his companion, Mr. David Parry, were taken up as ſpies, committed priſoners to the caſtle of Breſt, and their papers ſeized.

After theſe adventures, he returned to Oxford in the ſpring of 1701, having collected ſufficient materials for the work he had promiſed to undertake. In the following ſummer he was created M.A. by the Convocation. By a letter to Mr. Rowland, it appears that he made an excurſion to Cambridge, in ſearch of a map of Britain and Ireland by Giraldus Cambrenſis: being diſappointed in his expectations, he copied Giraldus's Epiſtles, and lingered out his time between the public library and thoſe of Bennet and Trinity colleges. After his return to Oxford he employed himſelf in preparing for the preſs the firſt ſpecimen of his five years' labour and induſtry, the "*Archæologia Brittannica*," which, owing to the dilatorineſs of the printer, did not appear till 1707.

In November, 1708, he was propoſed at a meeting of the Royal Society as a candidate for a fellowſhip; and he was admitted as ſuch, though his election was violently oppoſed by Dr. Woodward.

In March, 1709, the place of ſuperior beadle in divinity falling vacant, Mr. Lhuyd was elected to it, after a ſevere conteſt between him and Mr. Colinge. But he did not long enjoy this ſecond mark of eſteem conferred on him by the univerſity, dying after a few days illneſs in the latter end of June, 1709, at the age of 49. He was buried in the pariſh-church of St. Michael, Oxford.

It might have been expected, that ſuch indefatigable labours would have met with a ſuitable encouragement from the public; but our author was one amongſt the numerous inſtances of the world's ingratitude. It is certain that he poſſeſſed no eſtate; ſo that it is a wonder how he was enabled to ſupport himſelf with the ſmall preferments he enjoyed. The ſalary of the keeper of the muſeum, ariſing only from the fees paid by ſtrangers for his trouble in exhibiting the curioſities, ſeldom exceeds 20l. per annum. It has been ſaid, however, and with ſome reaſon, that he was in the number of thoſe upon whom that great patron of learned men, Louis XIV. beſtowed a penſion.

That his knowledge in both thoſe branches of literature, to which he particularly applied himſelf, was very extenſive, is allowed on all hands. His "Archæologia" will be always eſteemed and valued by the lovers and patrons of the ſtudy of antiquities. Nor has philoſophy leſs to be proud of her diſciple, whoſe diſcoveries in natural hiſtory, and the great aſſiſtance he has given thoſe who purſue the ſame ſort of enquiries, have rendered him deſervedly famous.

BISHOP BRAMHALL.

JOHN BRAMHALL was deſcended from an ancient family, and born at Pontefract in Yorkſhire, about 1593.* After having received his grammar education at the place of his birth, he was thence removed to Sidney college, Cambridge, in 1608. After the cuſtomary degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts had been conferred on him, he entered into holy orders, and having been preſented to a living in Yorkſhire, he retired from the univerſity. He married the widow of a clergyman ſoon after, with whom he received a good fortune, and alſo a very valuable library, which was left her by her former huſband. In 1623 he had two public diſputations at Northallerton with a ſecular prieſt and a jeſuit. Theſe men had given a public challenge to all the proteſtant clergy of the county of York. Their intentions were to ſmooth the way for the match which was then meditated between prince Charles and the infanta of Spain; and alſo to prepare the way for thoſe immunities and favours which the completion of ſuch a marriage promiſed the papiſts. Our author, though but a novice in the ſchool of controveſy, undertook the combat which riper diſputants declined; and having managed the conteſt with ſucceſs, and acquired conſiderable reputation, he was admitted to the confidence of Matthews, archbiſhop of York, whoſe chaplain he had been created. He was afterwards made a prebendary of York, and then of Rippon; at which laſt place he went and reſided after the archbiſhop's death, which happened in 1628, and managed moſt of the affairs of that church in quality of ſub-dean. He had great influence in the town of Rippon, and was alſo appointed one of his majeſty's high commiſſioners, in the adminiſtration of which office many have reproached him with ſeverity.

* Life of Bramhall, written by John lord biſhop of Limerick; prefixed to the folio edition of his works, 1677.



Harding del *Harding sc*

JOHN BRAMHALL,

Arch Bishop of Armagh.

From an Original Picture in Sidney Sussex College.

CAMBRIDGE.

Pub.d July 1.1796 by F.& S Harding Pall Mall.

In 1630 he took the degree of doctor of divinity at Cambridge, and ſoon after went into Ireland at the invitation of lord viſcount Wentworth, deputy of that kingdom, and ſir Chriſtopher Wandesford, maſter of the rolls. Having reſigned all his church preferments in England, he went over in 1633, and a little after obtained the archdeaconry of Meath. The firſt public ſervice in which he was employed, was a royal viſitation; and finding dilapidation, waſte and ruin, together with want of diſcipline, and mean proviſion for miniſters in every dioceſe, he applied himſelf to the diſcovery of proper remedies, which in proceſs of time removed thoſe evils. In 1634 he was made biſhop of Londonderry, which ſee he conſiderably improved; but his moſt important ſervices to the church of Ireland were, the ſeveral acts paſſed through his interceſſion with the lord deputy in the parliament which met in that kingdom on the 14th of July, 1634, for aboliſhing fee-farms, recovering impropriations, &c. by which, and other means, he gained to the church in the ſpace of three or four years, 30 or 40,cool. a year. In the convocation held at the ſame time, the church of Ireland embraced the thirty-nine articles of religion, agreed upon in the convocation holden at London, 1562. His zeal and induſtry in the reformation of the church excited againſt him many loud cries, which, in the heat and fury of the times, charged him with arminianiſm and popery; but he was too ſteady in the proſecution of his plans to deſert them for noiſe and detractive railing.

In 1637 he took a journey into England, where he was ſurpriſed with finding an information exhibited againſt him in the Star-chamber; but from this circumſtance he eaſily reſcued himſelf. He received much honour from Charles I. and many civilities from archbiſhop Laud, and other great perſons; and returning into Ireland purchaſed an eſtate in that kingdom at Omagh in the county of Tyrone, with £6000, money ariſing from the ſale of his Engliſh eſtate. In March, 1640-41, articles of high treaſon were exhibited againſt him in Ireland, wherein he was charged with having conſpired, with others, to ſubvert the fundamental laws of the kingdom; to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical

government, &c. The biſhop was at Londonderry when he received information of this accuſation, and, contrary to their exhortations to withdraw himſelf, he went directly to Dublin, where he was made a cloſe priſoner by the parliament. In this diſtreſs he wrote to the primate Uſher, then in England, for his advice and comfort; who mediated ſo effectually with the king, that his majeſty ſent a letter to Ireland to ſtop proceedings againſt him. The biſhop was at laſt reſtored to liberty, but without any public acquittal; the charge lying dormant againſt him, to be awakened when his enemies pleaſed. The enmity of ſir Phelim O'Neil, and many others, grew to ſo dangerous a pitch, that, warned by many monitory eſcapes from their ſnares, he at laſt was perſuaded by his friends, and privately embarked for England. Here he continued an active adherent to the king, till his affairs growing diſaſtrous and deſperate, our divine joined ſome other perſons of diſtinction, and ſet out for Hamburgh, where they arrived the 8th of July, 1644. Shortly after, at the treaty of Uxbridge, the parliaments of England and Scotland made this one of their preliminary demands, that biſhop Bramhall, together with archbiſhop Laud, &c. ſhould be excepted out of the general pardon. From Hamburgh he went to Bruſſels, where he reſided for the moſt part till 1648, with ſir Henry de Vie, the king's preſident. In that year he returned to Ireland, when having frequently undergone perilous eſcapes, he at laſt withdrew without being apprehended, and committed his life, in the eagerneſs of his flight, to a very ſmall veſſel. Cromwell uſed to call him the "Iriſh Can-"terbury," and would have given a large ſum of money for him. At the revolt at Cork, he was almoſt in poſſeſſion of him. The little bark in which he eſcaped, got off from two of the parliamentary frigates which purſued her, and at a time when a perfect calm ſeemed to render her eſcape extraordinary. The whole matter wore a very miraculous air, but was nevertheleſs accreditted by the biſhop's friends. While he was abroad a ſecond time, he had diſputations with the learned of all countries; ſometimes by formal challenge, and at other times by accidental diſcuſſion. He propoſed to draw a parallel between the liturgy of the

church of England, and the public forms of the proteſtant church abroad; and with this view he deſigned to travel about. But an incident on his firſt day's journey determined him to forego his projects. Happening to arrive at a houſe where he intended to take his firſt day's refreſhment, he was ſurpriſed to find himſelf familiarly accoſted by his hoſteſs. His wonder on this occaſion was ſomewhat abated by the woman ſhewing him his picture, and aſſuring him that there were ſeveral of them upon the road, that, being known by them, he might be ſeized; and that her huſband, among others, had power to that purpoſe, which he would certainly make uſe of if he found him. The biſhop was eaſily admoniſhed, and profited by the account.

Upon the reſtoration he returned to England, and was from the firſt deſigned for higher promotion. Moſt people imagined it would be the archbiſhoprick of York; but at laſt he was appointed archbiſhop of Armagh, to which he was tranſlated upon the 18th of January, 1660-61.

It was a ſaying of his, "men muſt have ſome time to return to their "wits, who had been ſo long out of them;" and comformably with this moderation, he bore with great patience the diſlike of ſome, and the abhorrence of others, in his new ſee. However, his prudent qualities and long ſufferings ſoftened ſome, and affected others, and at laſt he lived in as much ſafety and contentment as he could have deſired.

He was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of lords in the parliament which met in 1661. At this time he was ſo reſpected, that both houſes ordered committees to examine what was upon record in their books concerning him and the earl of Strafford, and the ſcandalous charges againſt them to be torn out, which was accordingly done. About this time he had a ſecond ſtroke of the palſy, from which he with difficulty recovered. In June, 1663, he was ſeized with a third fit, of which he died, being then 70 years old.

He wrote ſeveral works, which were written and publiſhed occaſionally; but they were reprinted at Dublin, 1677, in one volume folio, to which were added ſome pieces never before printed. This

volume is divided into four parts; the firſt of which contains diſcourſes againſt the Romaniſts; as, 1. "An anſwer to Mr. de Milletiere, "his impertinent dedication of his imaginary triumph; intituled 'The "Victory of Truth, or his Epiſtle to the King of Great Britain,' wherein "he inviteth his majeſty to forſake the church of England, and to "embrace the Roman catholic religion: with the ſaid Milletiere's "epiſtle prefixed."

2. "A juſt vindication of the church of England from the unjuſt "aſperſion of criminal ſchiſm: wherein the nature of criminal ſchiſm, "the divers ſorts of ſchiſmatics, the liberties and privileges of national "churches, the rights of ſovereign magiſtrates, the tyranny, extortion, "and ſchiſm of the Roman court; with the grievances, complaints, "and oppoſition of all princes and ſtates of the Roman communion "of old, and at this very day, are manifeſted to the view of the world;" firſt printed in 12mo. and dated London, 1654*.

This is reckoned biſhop Bramhall's principal work. The other pieces in this firſt part are of a polemic kind againſt the papiſts. The ſecond part is againſt the Engliſh ſectaries, and comprehends, 1. "Fair warning "to take heed of the Scottiſh diſcipline, as being of all others the moſt "injurious to the civil magiſtrate, moſt oppreſſive to the ſubject, moſt "pernicious to both;" written in the beginning of the civil wars. 2. "The Serpent's Salve; or, a remedy for the biting of an aſp;" written in vindication of Charles I. wherein the author endeavours to prove, that power is not originally inherent in, and derived from the people; firſt printed 1643. 3. "Vindication of himſelf and the epiſcopal "clergy from the preſbyterian charge of popery, as it is managed by Mr. "Baxter, in his treatiſe of the Grotian religion." The third part is employed againſt Mr. Hobbes, and contains, 1. "A defence of true "liberty from antecedent and extrinſical neceſſity;" printed in 1656. 2. "Caſtigations of Mr. Hobbes's animadverſions upon the ſame in "1658." 3. "The catching of Leviathan, or the great whale;" de-

* Biographical Dictionary.

monſtrating out of Mr. Hobbes's own works, that no man, who is thoroughly a Hobbiſt, can be a good chriſtian, or a good commonwealth's man, or reconcile himſelf to himſelf: becauſe his principles are not only deſtructive to all religion, but to all ſocieties, extinguiſhing the relation between prince and ſubject, parent and child, maſter and ſervant, huſband and wife; and abound with palpable contradictions.

The fourth part contains ſmall pieces and occaſional ſermons. He had likewiſe prepared an hundred ſermons for the preſs, but they were torn by the rats before his death.

As for his perſon and character, we are told that he was of a middle ſtature, and active; and of a complexion highly ſanguine, and tinctured with choler. Being a great lover of plain dealing and plain ſpeaking, his converſation was free from the affectation of phraſe and fancy; and he uſed to ſay, "it was boyiſh ſport to hunt for words, and argued a penury "of matter, which would always find expreſſion for itſelf." His underſtanding was very good, and greatly improved by labour and ſtudy. As a ſcholar, his excellence lay in the rational and argumentative part of learning. He was well acquainted with eccleſiaſtical and other hiſtories; and in the pulpit an excellent and perſuaſive orator.

SIR ASTON COCKAINE

WAS the ſon of Thomas Cockaine, eſq. who married Anne, daughter of John Stanhope of Elvaſton, knt.* He was born of a knightly and ancient family at Aſhbourne, in the Peake of Derbyſhire, on the 28th of December, 1608. He received his education at Trinity college in Cambridge, of which he was fellow-commoner; and had the degree of maſter of arts conferred on him in Oxford during the civil wars. According to the faſhion of the times, having remained for a ſhort ſpace in the inns of court, he ſet out on his travels, with ſir Henry Digby, into France, Italy, Germany, and other countries. After his return he married, and retiring to Pooley, in the pariſh of Poleſworth in Warwickſhire, gave himſelf up to his favourite ſtudy, the reading and compoſition of poetry. As he was a roman catholic, he ſuffered during the time of the civil broils on account of his religion, and alſo for his attachment to the king's cauſe. Many eſteemed ſir Aſton an ingenious gentleman, a good poet, and a great lover of learning. Others eſtimated him for his ſocial qualities, though they were indulged to that imprudent degree, as totally to diſſipate his property.

His works are: a maſque, preſented at Brethic in Derbyſhire, on twelfth night, 1639.

A chain of golden poems, imbelliſhed with wit, mirth, and eloquence. A leſs florid title afterwards put to thoſe poems runs thus, *Choice Poems of ſeveral ſorts.*

Epigrams in three books.

The Obſtinate Lady, a comedy, London, 1657.

Trappolin, ſuppoſed a prince; tragi-comedy—taken from an Italian tragi-comedy, called Trappolin Creduto Principe. Afterwards publiſhed

* Wood's Athenæ Oxon.



From a scarce Print.

Pub.1 Nov.1796 by S.&P. Harding Pall Mall

by ſome plagiary, under the title of *Duke and no Duke.* All theſe were printed together at London, 1658, in 8vo. and afterwards in 1669, with The tragedy of Ovid.

It is ſaid by ſome that ſir Aſton was author of "Tyrannical Go-"vernment," a tragi-comedy; and of Therſites, an interlude. According to Wood, who doubts this ſuſpicion, ſir Aſton publiſhed an Italian romance, called Dianea.

He died in February, 1683, and was buried the 13th of the ſame month at Poleſworth in Warwickſhire.

His lordſhip of Pooley he ſold to Humphrey Jennings, eſq. and his lordſhip of Aſhbourne has been ſince purchaſed by ſir William Boothby, baronet.

LADY LANGHAM.

MARY ALSTON, daughter of ſir Edward Alſton, and wife of ſir James Langham, had in the early years of her life a ſingular propenſity to atheiſm*. Her advancement into years expoſed the fallacy of infidelity, and the maturity of her mind ſubdued the doubting levities of youth, and confirmed her in the true, ſound, rational and convincing truths of the chriſtian religion. An unbroken tenour of religion and virtue, animated by principle, and confirmed by practice, gave ſtability to the inferences of reaſon, and clearneſs to the evidences of chriſtian truth. She was truly religious without the ſmalleſt taint of ſuperſtition. No ſullen narrowneſs of prejudice, no ſour intolerance of bigotry, ſullied the pure tenets of her religion, which thus marked with ſo ſtriking a difference the riper from the earlier period of her life. A ſpotleſs conſcience enlivened her chearfulneſs, and her being a good chriſtian made her a more engaging woman. She died in September, 1660.

* Granger.



Lady Mary Langham.

From a scarce Print in the Collection of the Rev.d M. Cracherode. Clamp Sc.

Pub.d 1.Oct.r 1796 by E.& S. Harding Pall Mall.



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Pub.1.Oct.1796.by I.&S.S Harding Pall Mall.

HENRY PRINCE of WALES & LORD HARRINGTON.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of the Earl of Guilford at

WROXTON.

HENRY PRINCE OF WALES.

THE life of this amiable and accompliſhed prince having been written by Dr. Birch, from the moſt authentick materials, we ſhall chiefly content ourſelves with giving a ſhort epitome of his work.

Henry Prince of Wales, the eldeſt ſon of King James the Firſt of England, by his queen, Anne, ſecond daughter of Frederick the Second, King of Denmark, was born in the caſtle of Sterling, Feb. 19, 1593-4.

So early as in his ſeventh year, (1601,) he began to apply himſelf and take pleaſure in active and manly exerciſes, learning to ride, fing, dance, leap, ſhoot with the bow and gun, toſs the pike, &c.; being inſtructed in the uſe of arms by a very accompliſhed gentleman, Richard Preſton, who was afterwards advanced by the king to the dignity of earl of Deſmond in Ireland.

By the care and inſtruction of Mr. Adam Newton, under whoſe tuition he had been placed when he was five years old, he made great proficiency in literature; and before his death had diligently read all the beſt claſſick authors.* On July 2, 1603, he was inſtalled at Windſor, knight of the garter, at which cereremony his *quick witty anſwers, princely carriage, and reverend obeiſance at the altar*, greatly attracted the notice of the ſpectators.

In his thirteenth year, Monſ. de la Boderie, the French ambaſſador at London, in a letter to Monſ. de Puiſieux, of the 31ſt of Oct. 1606, ſpeaking of the prince, ſays, "None of his pleaſures favour the leaſt of a child. He is a particular lover of horſes, and what belongs to them, but is not fond of hunting; and when he goes to it, it is rather for the pleaſure of galloping, than that which the dogs give him. He plays willingly enough at tennis, and at another Scotch diverſion very like mall;† but this always

* There are yet extant many of his Latin letters, in which language he correſponded not only with his father, but with ſeveral young noblemen of his own age, with whom he was bred.

† The game meant was probably *golf*.

with perſons elder than himſelf, as if he deſpiſed thoſe of his own age. He ſtudies three hours a day, and employs the reſt of his time in toſſing the pike, or leaping, or ſhooting with the bow, or ſome other exerciſe of that kind; and he is never idle. He ſhews himſelf likewiſe very good-natured to his dependants, and ſupports their intereſt againſt any perſons whatever; and puſhes what he undertakes for them or others, with ſuch zeal as gives ſucceſs to it. For beſides his exerting his whole ſtrength to compaſs what he deſires, he is already feared by thoſe who have the management of affairs, and eſpecially by the earl of Saliſbury, who appears to be greatly apprehenſive of the prince's aſcendancy, as the prince on the other hand ſhews but little eſteem for his lordſhip."

On June 4th, 1610, he was created Prince of Wales at Weſtminſter, in a moſt ſolemn and magnificent manner. Being now maſter of himſelf, he ſettled his houſhold under the proper officers; eſtabliſhing ſtrict orders for its regulation, and obſerving ſo proper an economy, that he left his revenue increaſed ſome thouſand pounds a year.

During the ſhort period which elapſed between the eſtabliſhment of his houſhold and his death, the hopes of the nation were daily more and more animated with the proſpect of that hour when ſuch extraordinary excellence ſhould be placed on the Engliſh throne; but in Oct. 1612, he was unfortunately ſeized with a fever, of which, to the great grief of the whole Engliſh nation, he died on the 6th of November following, at the age of eighteen years, eight months, and ſeventeen days,* and was buried on the 7th of December in Weſtminſter abbey.—The ſuſpicion of his being poiſoned was extremely ſtrong in that age, and is mentioned in many letters of the time. To all ſuch ſuggeſtions, however, ſays Dr. Birch, it may perhaps be ſufficient to oppoſe the unanimous opinion of the phyſicians who attended the prince during his ſickneſs, and opened his body after his death; from which, as is acknowledged by the favourers of this opinion, no inference can be drawn that he was poiſoned. To this may be added the authority of the prince's treaſurer, Sir Charles Cornwallis, who wrote

* Mr. Hume, inaccurately, ſays that he had not reached his eighteenth year.

his life, was well informed, and above all ſuſpicion in this point, and who pronounces the rumours ſpread of his highneſs having been poiſoned, *vain*; being fully convinced that his death was natural, and occaſioned by a violent fever.

Having from his early years ſhewn a ſtrong propenſity to literary attainments, and from the time he became independant by the eſtabliſhment of his houſhold, approved himſelf, what every prince ought to be, a generous patron of learned men,* his death was in this reſpect, as well as in many others, a great publick calamity; and was deplored as ſuch by many of the ſcholars and poets of the time. The two Univerſities publiſhed collections of verſes on that occaſion, and funeral orations in Latin were made upon him at Oxford by Richard Corbet, then of Chriſt Church, and one of the proctors, afterwards biſhop of Norwich;† and at Cambridge by Francis Netherſole, then publick orator of that Univerſity. Magdalen college in Oxford alſo, of which the prince had been admitted a member in 1605, teſtified in a collection of verſes her regret for the loſs of ſo illuſtrious an aſſociate and patron. There was alſo printed at Oxford, in 4to. in the ſame year, another collection of verſes, chiefly in the form of paſtorals; and Dr. Leonel Sharpe publiſhed likewiſe a funeral oration in Latin on his highneſs. Donne wrote an elegy upon him, printed among his poems. Another elegy *conſecrated to the never-dying memory of Henry Prince of Wales*, was publiſhed by Chriſtopher Brooke, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn; and a third on the *never enough to be lamented Prince Henry*, was written by William Browne, author of the Paſtorals. Chapman, who ſtyles the prince *his moſt dear and heroical patron*, Heywood, Webſter, and Cyril Tourneur, contributed each a funeral ſong. Dominic Baudius of Leyden compoſed a *Leſſus funebris* in iambick verſe on this melancholy occaſion; and Drummond of Hawthornden, the Scotch hiſtorian and poet,

* In 1606 the learned John Bond dedicated his Horace to Prince Henry. In 1608 Joſeph Hall, afterwards biſhop of Exeter, dedicated two volumes of his Epiſtles to him; and a third in 1611. Thomas Lydiat in 1609 produced his EMENDATIO TEMPORUM under his patronage. Thomas Farnaby in 1612 publiſhed an edition of Juvenal and Perſius, with a dedication to the prince: and in the ſame year Drayton dedicated to him his POLYOLBION, Chapman his tranſlation of Homer, and Peacham his volume of Emblems. In all theſe works his extraordinary proficiency in literature is highly extolled.

† His oration was not printed, but is extant in MS. in the Aſhmolean Muſeum in Oxford, No. 1153.

ſhed his *tears on the death of Mæliades*, in ſtrain that extorted praiſe even from Ben Jonſon.*

The prince† was in ſtature, about five feet eight inches; of a ſtrong, ſtrait, well-made body, with ſomewhat broad ſhoulders, and a ſmall waiſt; of an amiable and majeſtick countenance, with a moſt gracious ſmile,‡ he was long-faced, and had a broad forehead; his hair was of an auburn colour. He was courteous, loving, and affable; naturally modeſt, and even ſhame-faced; moſt patient, which he ſhewed both in life and death; ſlow to anger, ſo that even when he was offended, he would govern it, and reſtrain himſelf to ſilence.

His ſentiments of piety were ſtrong and habitual, and his zeal for the intereſt of religion ſuch, that he would, if he had lived, have uſed his endeavours for reconciling the diviſions among its profeſſors. He had the greateſt eſteem for all divines whoſe characters and conduct correſponded with their profeſſion; but could not conceal his indignation againſt ſuch as acted inconſiſtently with it; and he above all things abhorred flattery and vain-glory in them. He had ſuch an averſion to the profanation of the name of GOD, that he was never heard to take it in vain, with the addition of any other ſeemingly light, much leſs horrible, oaths. And the archbiſhop of Canterbury (Abbot) in his funeral ſermon mentioned, in teſtimony of his ſtrictneſs in this point, that memorable anſwer of the prince, when he was aſked by one, who greatly rejoiced that his highneſs was no ſwearer, why he did not ſwear at play, as well as others,—*that he knew no game worthy of an oath.*

He adhered ſtrictly to juſtice on all occaſions, and never ſuffered himſelf to determine raſhly, or till after a due examination of both parties. This

* See his Converſation with Drummond, in Drummond's works, folio, 1711, p. 221.

† This character is principally drawn from Sir Charles Cornwallis's printed Life of this prince, and from a manuſcript in the Muſeum, entitled "A Relation of Prince Henry's noble and virtuous diſpoſition," &c. MSS. Harl. 6391.

‡ Ben Jonſon, in the ſpeech of Merlin in an entertainment entitl d *The Prince's Barriers*, intimates that his highneſs reſembled Henry the Fifth in the face.

Dr. Leonel Sharpe's deſcription of the prince in his *Oratio funebris*, &c. (already mentioned) p. 3. is, —*Statura media et recta, decentior quam ſublimior; facies oblonga, ſumma vivacium oculorum gratia, quibus in tranſitu ſuis, etiam cum taceret, loquebatur. Vultus placidus majeſtate mixtus. Qui principem neſciret, magnum virum facile crederet; qui ſciret, bonum ſentiret.*

love of juſtice ſhewed itſelf very early, by favouring and rewarding thoſe among his pages and other young gentlemen placed about him, who were thought to be of the beſt behaviour and moſt merit: he was of ſingular integrity, and hated flattery and diſſimulation, the latter of which he eſteemed a baſe quality, eſpecially in a prince; nor could he ever conſtrain himſelf to treat thoſe kindly who did not deſerve his love.

His temperance, except in the article of fruit, was as eminent, as his abhorrence of vanity and oſtentation, which began to ſhew itſelf when he was very young. When he was taught to handle the pike, and his maſter inſtructed him, both by word and example, to uſe a kind of ſtatelineſs in marching, and holding of his hand, though he learned all other things, he would not conform himſelf to that affected faſhion; and if ſometimes upon earneſt entreaty he offered to uſe it, he would laugh at himſelf, and preſently return to his own more modeſt and decent manner. The ſame modeſty appeared in whatever he ſaid or did; but it was no impediment to his generous and heroick diſpoſition, which made him perform all his exerciſes beſt, before much company and the greateſt perſonages.

His courage and fearleſsneſs ſhewed themſelves from his earlieſt years. Being aſked very young, what inſtrument of muſick he liked beſt; he anſwered, a trumpet, in the ſound of which, and of drums, and of ſmall and great pieces of ordnance ſhot off near him, he took great delight. While he was a child, he wept much leſs than others of his age. Having once hurt both his hands with a fall, ſo that they bled, though the ſeverity of the pain extorted ſome tears, yet he roſe up with a ſmile, and diſſembled what he ſuffered. At another time he was ſo wounded in the fleſh, that it was ſcarce healed in a month afterwards; yet being then aſked whether any thing ailed him, he anſwered *nothing*, but continued to play as uſual. Looking at another time upon ſome who were hunting deer, and being aſked whether he liked that ſport, he anſwered, *Yes, but I like another kind of hunting better:* and being aſked again, what hunting that was, replied, *hunting of thieves and rebels, with brave men and horſes:* and turning to one of his pages, deſcended of Highland parents, he added, "And ſuch thieves as I take ſhall be hanged, the great ones higher than the reſt; and you,

ſirrah, if you be a thief, the higheſt of all."—He was hardly ten years of age, when being deſirous to mount a horſe of prodigious mettle, and refuſed the aſſiſtance of his attendants, who thought it too hazardous an attempt, he got up himſelf from the ſide of a bank, and ſpurred the animal to a full gallop, in ſpite of the remonſtrances of thoſe who ſtood by; and at laſt having thoroughly exerciſed the horſe, brought him in a gentle pace back, and diſmounting ſaid to them, "How long ſhall I continue to be a child in your opinion?"

He collected in his court a number of young gentlemen of the greateſt ſpirit and courage; and he contracted and cultivated an acquaintance with the moſt celebrated officers throughout Europe. His exerciſes were of the moſt manly kind. He uſed almoſt daily to ride and manage great horſes, with which his ſtables were excellently furniſhed; often to run at the ring, and ſometimes at tilt, both which he performed with great dexterity and ſkill. His other exerciſes were, dancing, leaping, and ſwimming. He ſometimes walked faſt and far, to accuſtom and enable himſelf to make long marches, when they ſhould be requiſite. But his greateſt diverſion was tennis, in which, ſays Sir Charles Cornwallis, "he did not obſerve moderation, nor what ſuited his dignity and perſon, continuing often three or four hours at it, and rather like an artiſan than a prince, who in things of that nature ought only to affect comelineſs, or a kind of careleſſneſs in ſhew, to make their activities the more natural, rather than a laborious induſtry."

His cloaths were uſually very plain, except on occaſions of publick ceremony, when he would aſſume a magnificence of dreſs, and an air of majeſty, which immediately afterwards he laid aſide.

In quickneſs of apprehenſion and memory, few of the ſame age ever went beyond him. Beſide his knowledge of the learned languages, he ſpoke the Italian and French, and had made a conſiderable progreſs in philoſophy, hiſtory, fortification, mathematicks, and coſmography. He loved and endeavoured to do ſomewhat of every thing, and to be excellent in the moſt excellent. He greatly delighted in all rare inventions and arts, and military engines both of land and ſea; in ſhooting and levelling great

pieces of ordnance; in the ordering and marſhalling of armies; in building and gardening; in muſick, ſculpture and painting; in which laſt art he brought over ſeveral valuable works of great maſters from all countries.

He entertained ſeveral learned men in his court, among the reſt Mr. Thomas Lydiat,* for whom he would have provided, if he had lived. He ſhewed great generoſity on all occaſions towards perſons of genius and merit. A good poet and a very honeſt man having preſented to him a ſmall poem, the prince received it very graciouſly, and deſired a gentleman who kept his privy-purſe, to beſtow on him ſome mark of his favour. The gentleman aſking, whether a couple of angels would not ſerve, "*Fie for ſhame*," anſwered his Highneſs, "give him at leaſt ten angels."—He had a juſt opinion of the great abilities of Sir Walter Ralegh, and is reported by Oſborne to have ſaid, that *no king but his father would keep ſuch a bird in a cage.*

In the government and regulation of his houſhold, which conſiſted of near five hundred perſons, his example deſerved to be imitated by all other princes. There was ſcarce any of his domeſtics whom he did not know by name. Though he loved plenty and magnificence in his houſe, he reſtrained them within the rules of frugality and moderation. He ordered to be ſet down in writing the ſeveral heads of all his annual charges; the ordinary expences of his houſe, ſtable, and wardrobe; his rewards or donations, and every thing elſe that was to be iſſued out of his coffers. This he compared with his annual revenues, and ſo judiciouſly proportioned them by retrenching what he found ſuperfluous, and adding what was wanting, that he reduced the whole to a certainty, ſuch as his revenues would defray, beſides a yearly ſaving of ſome thouſands of pounds, which he reſerved for contingencies and occaſional emergencies. His economy, however, did not reſtrain him from being liberal where merit or diſtreſs called for it; and a little before his death he conferred on diverſe of his

* The perſon alluded to by Dr. Johnſon, in his VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES—

"If dreams yet flatter, once again attend,
"Hear *Lydiat*'s fate, and Galileo's end."—

a line which many read without knowing to whom it relates: See an account of this very learned and unfortunate man, in Wood's ATH. OXON. ii. col. 89.

ſervants who had longeſt ſerved him, and whoſe circumſtances required it, penſions during life, amounting to eleven or twelve hundred pounds a year, and that without any mediation of others, and at a time when they leaſt expected it.

His ſpeech was naturally ſlow, and attended with ſome impediment, as was that of his brother Charles; this defect, however, he in ſome meaſure corrected by attending to it in private; yet he would often ſay of himſelf, that he had the moſt unſerviceable tongue of any man living.

Of the nobility, he loved and eſteemed ſuch as were moſt anciently deſcended, and moſt nobly and honeſtly diſpoſed.

He was remarkable from his earlieſt years for his fidelity in keeping all ſecrets entruſted to him; and extremely deſirous to receive information from thoſe of whoſe knowledge and experience he had a good opinion.

He never deſired to live long, often ſaying, that it was to ſmall purpoſe for a brave gallant man, when the prime of his days was paſt, to live till he were full of diſeaſes; and he frequently expreſſed himſelf with indifference about death.

Such was Henry Prince of Wales, whoſe virtues and accompliſhments no generous mind can contemplate, without enthuſiaſtick ardour and admiration; and whoſe character ought, from early youth, to be held up as a model for the imitation of every prince that is likely to aſcend the Engliſh throne. Of this excellent young man, however, that baſe ſycophant, Henry earl of Northampton, had the audacity to ſay, that "if he came to reign, he would prove a tyrant."*—Had the prince lived to be king, certainly ſuch men as Northampton would have met with no encouragement or protection at his court; and to have been deprived of all his lucrative offices, or compelled to reſtore ſome of his ill-gotten wealth, *he* without doubt would have conſidered as an act of great *tyranny* and injuſtice.

As a ſpecimen of this prince's abilities, we ſubjoin the laſt letter which he wrote to his father:

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"I have received, by your direction, from my lord of Rocheſter, Sir Thomas Edmondes's letter unto your majeſty, wherein the fruits of the laſt

* Bacon's Letters and Speeches, &c. 8vo. 1763, p. 67.

conference with Villeroy are ſet down, touching my marriage with the ſecond daughter of France, and withal a command to give my opinion therein.

" Concerning Villeroy's deſire to have the time of her ſending hither to be delayed until a year longer be expired, in my weak judgment your majeſty hath no reaſon to yield thereunto: firſt, becauſe it lies in their hands to make the match go forward, or otherwiſe, having her in their poſſeſſion, and by that means being able to draw her conſent whither they pleaſe: ſecondly, by the bringing her ſooner over, there will be a greater likelihood of converting her to our religion: and thirdly, your majeſty's credit will be the better preſerved, when the delivery of both the daughters ſhall be made at the ſame time, howſoever the concluſion of the one of their marriages be much later than that of the other. Whatſoever be the time of the delivery of the eldeſt, yet it is to be wiſhed, that the Chriſtmas come twelvemonth be the fartheſt period to be determined of her coming hither.

" As for the exerciſe of her religion, your majeſty may be pleaſed to make your ambaſſador give a peremptory anſwer, that you will never agree to give her greater liberty in the exerciſe of it, than that which is agreed upon by the Savoyard, which is, to uſe his own word, *privatamente*, or (as Sir Henry Wotton did expound it) in her moſt private and ſecret chamber.

" And though both theſe conditions may ſeem to be ſomewhat ſtrict, yet, if the ſhew they make of their great deſire of it do proceed from a ſincere and hearty affection, I make no doubt but they will make no rubb of them.

" Betwixt France and Savoy, if your majeſty look to the greatneſs of the dowry, then it is likely you will make choice of Savoy; becauſe it is not probable that they will give with the ſecond a greater portion, by 200,000 crowns, unto your majeſty, than they gave with the firſt daughter unto the king of Spain.

" But if you, laying aſide the little piece of diſgrace in being ſerved after another, will reſpect rather which of theſe two will give the greateſt contentment and ſatisfaction to the general body of proteſtants abroad; then I am of opinion, that you will ſooner incline to France than to Savoy.

" Now if your majeſty be reſolved, that your majeſty treat any farther with Villeroy in this buſineſs, under your majeſty's correction I hold it beſt there be made a little delay of the ambaſſade, which ſhould come from the duke of Savoy for that purpoſe, until your majeſty be reſolved which way to go.

" If I have incurred in the ſame error that I did laſt, by the indifference of my opinion, I humbly crave pardon of your majeſty, holding it fitter for your majeſty to reſolve what courſe is moſt convenient to be taken by the rules of ſtate, than for me, who am ſo little acquainted with ſubjects of that nature: and beſides, your majeſty may think, that my part to play, which is to be in love with any of them, is not yet at hand. So, moſt humbly kiſſing your majeſty's hand, I reſt

RICHMOND, the 5th of Oct. 1612.

Your moſt humble and Obedient ſon and ſervant, HENRY."

Among the young noblemen who frequented the prince's court, was Sir John Harrington, who afterwards ſucceeded to his father's title, and became

JOHN, THE SECOND LORD HARRINGTON.

This nobleman deſervedly enjoyed the principal ſhare in his Highneſs's favour and even friendſhip, being in all reſpects one of the moſt virtuous youths of his time, and an example to thoſe of his rank in all ages.* His father, of both his names, had been knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and created by King James a baron of England on the 21ſt of July, 1603, by the title of Lord Harrington of Exton in Rutland. He was entruſted by that king with the tuition of the Lady Elizabeth his daughter, whom, after her marriage with Frederick, elector palatine, he attended to Heidelberg in April, 1613; and upon his return towards England, died at Wormes in Germany, on the 24th of Auguſt following, at the age of

* Birch's Life of Henry Prince of Wales, p. 117.

ſeventy-three; leaving iſſue by his wife, Anne, daughter and ſole heir of Robert Kelway, eſq. ſurveyor of the court of wards, his younger ſon, John, (the elder, Kelway, dying in his father's life-time,) and one daughter, Lucy, married Dec. 12, 1594, to Edward earl of Bedford, a lady who was a great patroneſs of the chief poets and wits of that time, and moſt extravagantly celebrated by them. Sir John Harrington, his ſon, who had been created a knight of the bath with the duke of York and others on the 4th of January, 1603-4, was, as ſoon as he came to years of diſcretion, remarkable for his ſtrict obſervance of the duties of piety both in publick and private, and his application to the ſtudy of polite learning. At the cloſe of every week he examined himſelf, what progreſs he had made in virtue and goodneſs, and what fault he had committed during the courſe of it; and he kept an exact diary of his life. His liberality to the diſtreſſed was no leſs remarkable than his humanity and affability to all. Theſe virtues, which began to appear in him very early, ſhone out more conſpicuouſly after his return from his travels in 1609. Upon his father's death in 1613, ſucceeding to his title and eſtate, he endeavoured to eſtabliſh in his family the moſt perfect regularity of manners, and regard for religion; and during the ſhort remainder of his life was univerſally eſteemed and admired. His laſt ſickneſs continued twelve days, during which he made his will, and ſettled all his temporal affairs, and on the 27th of February, 1613-14, expired at Kew, near Richmond, not only with entire reſignation to the will of God, but with perfect ſerenity. He was interred, on the 31ſt of March following, at Exton, with great pomp. Donne, who in the next year went into holy orders, took leave of poetry in the elegy which he wrote on the deceaſe of this incomparable nobleman. His fortune after his death devolved to his fantaſtick ſiſter already mentioned, Lucy, counteſs of Bedford, who in a few years diſſipated the whole of it.

In the picture at Wroxton, the ſeat of the earl of Guildford, from which our engraving is made, Prince Henry is dreſſed in green, and repreſented ſtanding over a dead ſtag, and ſheathing his ſword. Upon the bough of a tree near the head of his aſſociate, Sir John Harrington, are the arms of Sir John's father and mother. There is a duplicate or copy of this picture in the palace of St. James's.

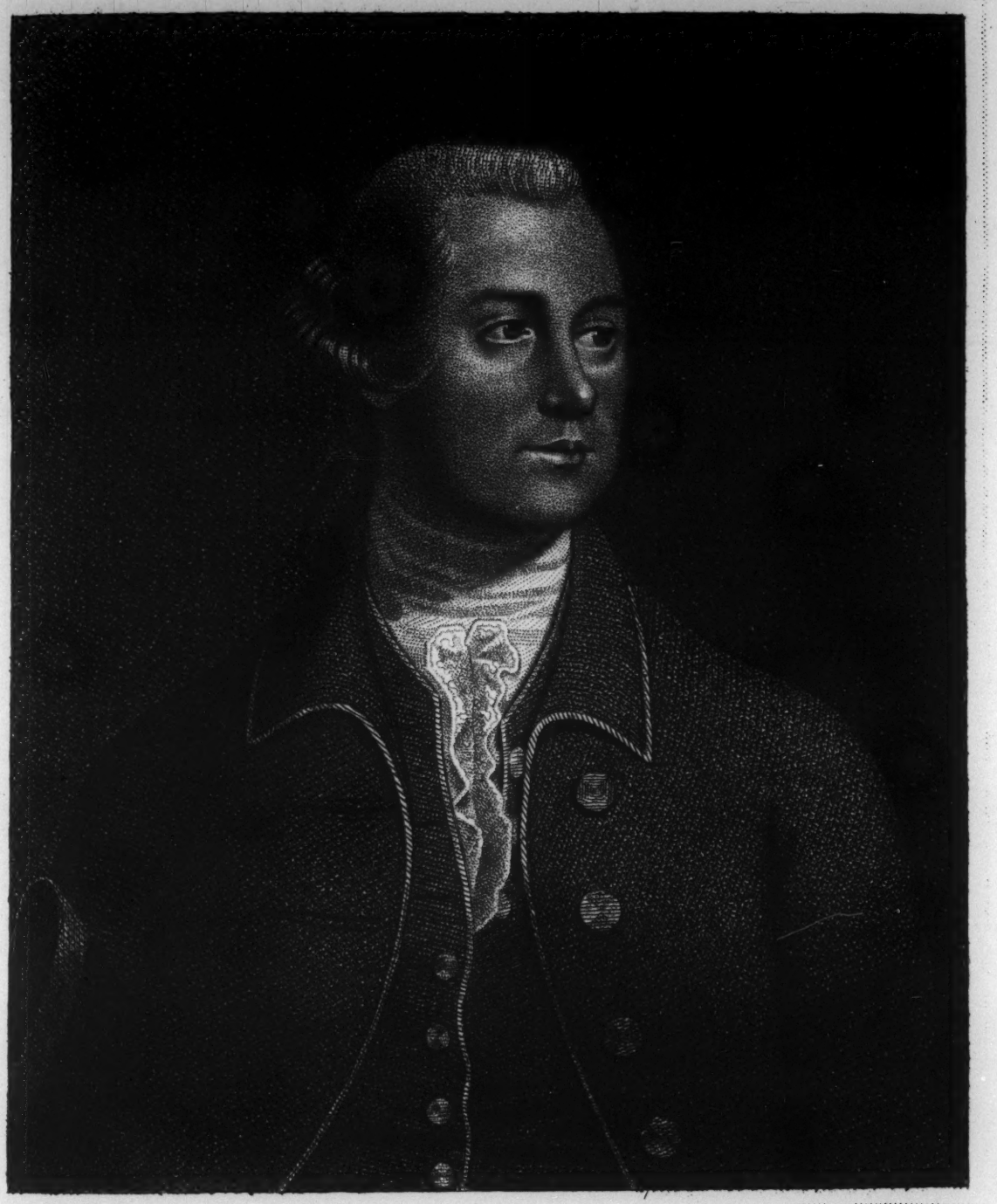
SPRANGER BARRY

WAS the eldeſt ſon of an eminent ſilverſmith in Dublin, and was born in the pariſh of St. Werburgh in that city, on the 20th of November, 1719. He was brought up to his father's trade, and, after ſerving his apprenticeſhip, for ſome time carried on buſineſs for himſelf; but an early intercourſe with the theatre, with the excitement of an handſome perſon, fine voice, and pleaſing addreſs, ſoon obliterated all mechanical ideas.

In the year 1743, during the joint management of Sheridan and Garrick, he firſt appeared on the ſtage in the character of Othello. Moſt firſt appearances diſcover more of inclination than a finiſhed genius: it was different with Barry: like Garrick, he nearly gained the ſummit of perfection in his outſet; and, by the account of ſome of the beſt judges of the day, gave evident proofs that he wanted nothing but ſtage-practice to ſet him at the top of his profeſſion.

In the ſummer of 1744 he played at Cork, and acquired freſh laurels: here it was firſt ſuggeſted to him, by his patron, Dr. (afterwards Sir) Edward Barry, to go over to England, as the ſpot moſt congenial to great abilities. Before he made the eſſay, he returned to Dublin, and joined the company of that year, which ſtands remarkable in the Iriſh theatrical annals for the beſt aſſemblage of performers that perhaps ever was known at any period; the names of Garrick, Barry, Sheridan, Quin, Woffington, and Cibber principally forming the catalogue.

In 1746 he came over to England, and was engaged by Mr. Lacy for Drury-lane theatre, at a very conſiderable ſalary; where Garrick and he frequently appeared in the ſame character, and, in a great meaſure divided the applauſe of the town. However, ſome difference ariſing between them, Barry quitted Drury-lane, and was hired by Rich



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SPRANGER BARRY ESQ.R

from an Original Picture by Sr. Joshua Reynolds,

in the Collection of Portis Esq.r

Publd. 1 Aug. 1796. by E & S. Harding Pall Mall.

for Covent garden. Here his powers had full ſcope, and his ambition was ſatisfied for ſome time at leaſt; and here he entered the liſts of competition againſt a man which none hitherto had ventured to approach: they played all their principal characters againſt each other with various ſucceſs.

In this contention they remained till 1758, when Barry joining with Woodward, undertook an expedition to Ireland, where they built two elegant playhouſes, one in Crow-ſtreet, Dublin, the other in Cork, and, as joint managers, exerted their reſpective abilities with thoſe of a very reſpectable company. However, after trying this ſcheme for a few years, what with the expence of building, the great ſalaries and increaſe of performers, and the uncertain returns of their theatres, they both found they had changed ſituations for the worſe. Woodward firſt diſcovered his error, and making the beſt bargain he could with Barry, withdrew himſelf to England. Barry ſtayed but a few ſeaſons after him, and arriving in London in the ſummer of 1766, hired the king's theatre in the Hay-market for a few nights, where he firſt introduced to an Engliſh audience Mrs. Dancer, whom he brought from Ireland with him, and afterwards married.

He went back to Ireland the enſuing winter to fulfil his engagements there, and returned to London the ſummer following, and acted ſeveral nights at Foote's theatre: his great and eſtabliſhed reputation, and Mrs. Dancer's merit, which every day became more and more conſpicuous, drew crouded audiences in the hotteſt days of July and Auguſt.

The managers of Drury-lane (who had lately loſt Mrs. Cibber and Mr. Powell) thought it adviſeable to come to an agreement with Mr. and Mrs. Barry, and accordingly engaged them at a ſalary of 1500l. per annum. This ſtipend was accounted the more conſiderable, from his being ſo ſubject to chronical diſorders; however, when his health permitted him to exert his powers, he communicated his admirable feelings to the beſt company that London could produce.

In the Grecian daughter they ſhone with unrivalled luſtre; the feeble and affecting part of Evander was well adapted to the venerable figure and

fine pathos of this declining great actor; and the filial piety and ardent ſpirit of the Grecian daughter could not have been more happily diſplayed in all their force than by Mrs. Barry.

They remained in this company till the year 1774, when overtures were made to them by the patentees of Covent-garden, and on ſigning articles with them, they obtained an addition of 200l. per annum to their income.

But his infirmities, occaſioned by the attacks of an hereditary gout, increaſed upon him daily, and rendered his performances not only infrequent but imperfect; yet it is but juſtice to his memory to declare, that, even in this unfiniſhed ſtate of his powers, he ſeemed occaſionally to recover his wonted vigour, and gave an affecting picture of what he once was.

He died the 10th of January, 1777, at his houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet in the Strand, aged 57, and was privately interred in the cloyſters at Weſtminſter.

Barry was the eaſieſt man in the world to live with as a companion and friend; he had the gift of pleaſing in converſation beyond moſt men, but this muſt be attributed to his manner, not the matter which he uttered. He certainly did not confine himſelf within the limits of his income, which from the firſt was very conſiderable. He was indeed the Mark Antony of the ſtage, whether we conſider his amorous diſpoſition, or his love of expence. One of his greateſt pleaſures conſiſted in giving ſplendid and ſumptuous entertainments.

In perſon he was much the fineſt figure of his time on the Britiſh ſtage; to this he poſſeſſed a ſuperiority of voice, an engaging manly addreſs, with powerful and communicating feelings. Thus eminently gifted by nature, he very properly turned his attention to the pathetic characters of tragedy, and the fine gentleman of comedy, in both of which, we may venture to ſay, he had not his equal.



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Sr. HENRY SAVILLE,

by Marcus Garrett.

From an Original Picture in the Bodleian Gallery Oxford.

Pub.1 May 1796. by S&E Harding Pall Mall.

SIR HENRY SAVILE

WAS the ſecond ſon of Henry Savile, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Robert Ramſden, gent. and grandſon of John Savile, of Newhall in Yorkſhire, eſq.* He was born at Bradley near Halifax in the ſame county, on the 30th of November, 1549, and became a member of the univerſity of Oxford in the year 1561. In the beginning of Lent, 1565, he was admitted bachelor of arts. About this time he was choſen bachelor-fellow of Merton-college, together with Edmund Bunney, afterwards a learned theologian. When our author proceeded maſter of arts in 1570, he read his *ordinaries* on the *Almageſt of Ptolemy*, which procured him the reputation of profound ſkill in the Greek language and in mathematics, in the latter of which he voluntarily read a public lecture in the univerſity for ſome time. In 1578 he travelled on the continent, viſiting France and other countries; where diligently improving himſelf in all uſeful learning, in languages, and the knowledge of the world, he became a moſt accompliſhed gentleman. At his return he was inſtituted tutor to queen Elizabeth for the Greek tongue, who liked and eſteemed his qualities and acquirements.

In 1585 he was made warden of Merton-college, which he governed for thirty-ſix years with great honour, and improved by all poſſible means in his power with riches and good letters. In 1596 he was choſen provoſt of Eton-college, which ſociety he was ſtudious to improve by the admiſſion of the moſt learned men, among whom was the memorable John Hales, who, together with Allen, and Jonas Montague, aſſiſted him in his edition of St. Chryſoſtome. When king James I. aſcended the throne, he was deſirous to reward the great learning and abilities of Savile with the moſt liberal and profitable promotions in the church or

* Wood. Athen. Oxon.

in the ſtate; but this he declined, and only accepted the honour of knighthood from his majeſty at Windſor, in 1604, September 21. His only ſon dying about that time, he devoted his fortune thenceforth to the promoting of learning. In 1619 he founded two lectures, or profeſſorſhips, one in geometry, the other in aſtronomy, in the univerſity of Oxford, which he endowed with a ſalary of 160l. a year each, beſides a legacy of 600l. for purchaſing more lands for the ſame uſe. He alſo furniſhed a library with mathematical books near the mathematical ſchool, for the uſe of his profeſſors, and gave 100l. to the mathematical cheſt of his own appointing; adding afterwards a legacy of 40l. a year to the ſame cheſt to the univerſity, and to his profeſſors jointly. He likewiſe gave 120l. towards the new building of the ſchools; ſeveral rare manuſcripts and printed books to the Bodleian library, and a good quantity of Greek types to the printing-preſs at Oxford. He died at Eton-college February 19, 1621, and was buried in the chapel there. The univerſity of Oxford had a ſpeech and verſes made in his praiſe, which were afterwards publiſhed in 4to. under the title of "Ultima 'linea Savilii."

His character has received celebrity from being the ſubject of encomium to ſome of the greateſt men—Iſaac Caſaubon, Mercerus, Meibomius, Joſeph Scaliger, and the learned biſhop Montague, who, in his "Diatribæ" upon the firſt part of the "Hiſtory of Tithes," ſtyles him "the magazine of all learning."

Sir Henry Savile, in 1581, obliged the world with an Engliſh verſion of 1. "Four books of the hiſtories of Cornelius Tacitus, and the life of Agricola, with notes upon them," folio; dedicated to queen Elizabeth. The notes upon this work are tranſlated into Latin by Iſaac Gruter, and publiſhed at Amſterdam, 1649, in 12mo. to which Gruter ſubjoined a treatiſe of our author, publiſhed in 1598, under this title, 2. "A view of certain military matters, or commentaries concerning Roman warfare;" which treatiſe, ſoon after its firſt appearance, had been tranſlated into Latin by Marquardus Fraheus, and printed at Heidelburgh, 1601, in 8vo. In 1596 he publiſhed his 3, "Faſti,"—"Faſti Regum & Epiſcoporum

" Angliæ uſque ad Willielmum Seniorem." Theſe Faſti are adjoined to the writers which ſir Henry publiſhed, entituled, *Rerum Anglicanarum ſcriptores poſt Bedam præcipui, ex vetuſtiſſimis codicibus nunc primum in lucem editi*, &c. viz. Gul. Malmſburienſis, Hen. Huntingdon, Rog. Hoveden, &c. In his epiſtle dedicatory made to queen Elizabeth, ſpeaking of the hiſtory of England, and after having condemned Polydore Virgil, he ſays, *Noſtri exfæce plebis hiſtorici, &c. Our hiſtorians being of the dregs of the common people, while they have endeavoured to adorn the majeſty of ſo great a work, have ſtained and defiled it with moſt fuſty fooleries. Whereby, though I wot not by what hard fortune of this iſland, it is come to paſs that your anceſtors (moſt gracious queen) moſt puiſſant princes, who embracing a great part of this our world within their empire, did eaſily overgo all the kings of their time in the glory of great atchievements, now deſtitute of (as it were) the light of brave wits,* do lie unknown and unregarded, &c.*

4. He undertook a fine edition of " St. Chryſoſtome's works" in Greek, printed 1613, in eight volumes folio. In the preface he ſays, " that " having himſelf viſited, about twelve years before, all the public and " private libraries in Britain, and copied out thence whatever he thought " uſeful to his deſign, he then ſent ſome learned men into France, " Germany, Italy, and the eaſt, to tranſcribe ſuch parts as he had not al- " ready, and to collate the others with the beſt manuſcripts." At the ſame time he makes his acknowledgments to ſeveral great men for their aſſiſtance; as Thuanus, Velſerus, Schottus, Iſaac Caſaubon, Fronto Duſœus, Janus Gruterus, Hoeſchelius, &c. In the eighth volume are inſerted ſir Henry's own notes, with thoſe of other learned men. The whole charge of this edition, including the ſeveral ſums paid to learned men at home and abroad, employed in finding out, tranſcribing, and collating the beſt manuſcripts, is ſaid to have amounted to 8000l.* As ſoon as it was finiſhed, a learned French jeſuit, named Fronto Ducœus of Bordeux, tranſlated it into Latin, and reprinted it at Paris. This edition appeared in 1621, and the following years, in 10 vols. folio; and a finer

* Wood. Athen. Oxon.

edition hath been ſince put out by father Montfauçon and the Benedictines, at Paris, 1686, in 13 vols. folio. In 1618 he publiſhed a Latin work, written by Thomas Bradwardin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, againſt Pelagius, intituled, 5. "De cauſa Dei contra Pelagium, et de virtute cauſarum ad ſuos Mertonenſes," to which he prefixed the life of Bradwardin. In 1621 he publiſhed a collection of his own mathematical lectures. 6. "Prælectiones tredicim in principia elementorum Euclidis Oxoniæ habitæ;" 4to. 7. "Oratio coram Elizabetha regina Oxoniæ habita, anno 1592, Oxon 1658," 4to. publiſhed by Dr. Barlow from the original in the Bodleian library; and alſo by Dr. John Lamphire in the ſecond edit. of Monarchia Britannica; Oxon, 1681, 8vo. 8. He tranſlated into Latin king James's "Apology for the oath of allegiance." He left ſeveral manuſcripts which are now in the Bodleian library: "Tract "of the original of monaſteries." "Orations." "Tract concerning the union of England and Scotland," at the command of James I. Many of the books of his library he elucidated with notes, particularly Euſebius' "eccleſiaſtical hiſtory," which were afterwards uſed, and thankfully acknowledged by Henry Valeſius, in his edition of that work in 1659. There are four of his letters to Camden, publiſhed by Smith, among "Camden's letters, 1691," 4to.



The pourtraicture of the
Right Honorable the Lord
MD sculpsit Munjoy Blunl &c Tho Iennerex.

MOUNTJOY BLOUNT.

MOUNTJOY BLOUNT, earl of Newport in the Iſle of Wight, was a natural ſon of ſir Charles Blount, earl of Devonſhire, by Penelope, daughter of Walter Devereux, earl of Eſſex, and wife of Robert, lord Rich. He was created baron of Thurlſton by James I. and earl of Newport by Charles I. He was maſter of the ordnance, and one of the council of war in the royal army. He died at Oxford, February the 12th, 1665, and lies buried at Chriſt-church.

JOHN MILTON.

OF the venerable father of the Engliſh epic it would be preſumption to extend this account. The intereſting memoirs which record his actions, and diſplay his genius, have been already framed by the moſt aſſiduous induſtry of ability and talents. What has been ſo well told already, ſhall not now be repeated; and nothing has been left unmentioned which may add the excuſe of novelty for any new narration. What follows ſhall be as ſummary as is conſiſtent with the greatneſs of the ſubject. Milton was deſcended from an ancient family at Milton near Abingdon, in Oxfordſhire. His grandfather, Mr. John Milton, was under ranger of the foreſt of Shotover near Oxford, and a zealous papiſt: his father, whoſe name was John Milton alſo, embraced the proteſtant religion, and was on that account diſinherited. Upon this he went to London, and applied himſelf to the buſineſs of a ſcrivener; and marrying afterwards a gentlewoman of a good family, he ſettled in a houſe which he purchaſed in Bread-ſtreet. Here our poet, his eldeſt ſon, was born, December 9, 1608. His firſt private tutor was a Mr. Young, for whom he ever retained a warm regard; and afterwards he was placed at St. Paul's ſchool, where his aſſiduity was wonderful, and his application to books moſt intenſe.

In 1625 he was admitted of Chriſt's college in Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. William Chappel, afterwards biſhop of Roſs in Ireland. In 1628 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1632, having proceeded maſter of arts, he retired from the univerſity, and ſettled with his father at Horton near Colnbrook, in Buckinghamſhire. During five years of undiſturbed tranquillity here, he wrote "Comus;" "l'Allegro;" "il Penſeroſo;" and "Lycidas." The maſk of Comus was written in 1634, and afterwards printed under the following title; "A maſk



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JOHN MILTON.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Lord Orford, at Strawberry Hill.

Published Dec.r 1 1796 by E.& S. Harding Pall Mall.

preſented at Ludlow caſtle, 1634, on Michaelmas night, before the right honourable John earl of Bridgewater, viſcount Brackley, lord preſident of Wales, and one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

In his Lycidas he laments the death of Mr. Edward King, fellow of Chriſt's college, Cambridge, who was drowned Auguſt 10, 1637, aged 25 years, in his paſſage from Cheſter to Ireland, where his father was ſecretary to Charles I.

In 1638 our poet ſet out to travel abroad, attended only by one ſervant, and returned after an abſence of fifteen months. The education of his ſiſter's two ſons, Edward and John Philips, became one of the undertakings ſubſequent to his return from his travels, and being ſolicited by ſeveral friends the ſame favour for their children, he took a handſome garden-houſe in Alderſgate-ſtreet for that purpoſe. Here he formed the plan of his academical inſtitution, afterwards ſet forth in his "Treatiſe of Education." In 1641 he found means of extracting ſufficient leiſure from his general avocations to publiſh the five following pieces, which he had been treaſuring up for many years againſt the prelates: 1, "Of reformation touching church diſcipline in England, and the cauſes "that have hitherto hindered it:" 2, "Of prelatical epiſcopacy, and "whether it may be deduced from the apoſtolical times, by virtue of "thoſe teſtimonies, which alledged to that purpoſe in ſome late treatiſes, "one whereof goes under the name of James archbiſhop of Armagh:" 3, "The reaſon of church government urged againſt the prelacy:" 4, "Animadverſions upon the remonſtrant's defence againſt Smectymnuus:" 5, "An apology for Smectymnuus."

In 1643 he married the daughter of Richard Powell, Eſq. of Foreſt-hill in Oxfordſhire, but ſhe having deſerted him after little more than a month's cohabitation, and being totally unmoved by his letters and importunities, he made a reſolution never to receive her more, and wrote four pieces in defence of that reſolution.

In 1644, at the requeſt of his friend Mr. Samuel Hartlib, he publiſhed his ſmall piece "Upon Education;" and alſo another, intituled "Areopa-"gitica, or a ſpeech for the liberty of unlicenſed printing." About July,

1645, his wife having implored pardon and reconciliation on her knees, he received her to his boſom and protection. In the ſame year he publiſhed his "Juvenile Poems," both Latin and Engliſh; the ſongs of which were ſet to muſic by Mr. Henry Lawes. After the murder of the king, Milton publiſhed a piece intituled, "The tenure of kings and magiſtrates, proving "that it is lawful, and hath been held ſo through all ages, for any, who "have the power, to call to account a tyrant, or wicked king, and after "due conviction to depoſe and put him to death, if the ordinary magiſtrate "have neglected or denied to do it; and that they, who of late ſo much "blame depoſing, are men that did it themſelves; 1649." Another alſo ſoon appeared upon the revolt of the Scotch preſbyterians ſettled at Belfaſt, from the parliament, intituled, "Obſervations on the ar-"ticles of peace between James earl of Ormond for king Charles I. "on the one hand, and the Iriſh papiſts and rebels on the other hand, "&c. and animadverſions on the Scotch preſbytery at Belfaſt, dated "February 15, 1648."

Shortly after this he entered upon his "Hiſtory of England," a work planned in the ſame republican ſpirit; being undertaken, as he ſays, with a view of preſerving his country from ſubmitting to any monarchical government in any future time from the example of the paſt. The ſix books are inſerted in the firſt volume of Kennet's "Hiſtory of England."

His deſign of proſecuting this hiſtory was broken off by his being appointed Latin ſecretary to the council of ſtate under the common-wealth. In 1649 our author publiſhed his "Εικονοκλαςης" by command of his employers, in anſwer to the famous "Εικων Βασιλικη."

In 1651 he publiſhed his celebrated piece, intituled "Pro populo "Anglicano defenſio, contra Claudii Salmaſii defenſionem regiam;" which performance ſpread his fame over Europe. Whilſt he was writing this piece he loſt his eye-ſight; but this calamity did not weaken his zeal in the cauſe he had undertaken. In 1652 was printed at London, "Jo-"hannis Philippi Angli reſponſio, ad apologiam anonymi cujuſdam "tenebrionis pro rege & populo Anglicano infantiſſiman." This,

though aſcribed to his nephew and ward, Mr. John Philips, was nevertheleſs written by Milton. His wife died ſoon after delivery of her fourth child.—He in a ſhort time after married another. In 1654 he publiſhed his "Defenſio ſecunda pro populo Anglicano, contra infamem "libellum anonymum, cui titulus, Regii ſanguinis clamor ad cœlum ad-"verſus parricidas Anglicanos." Alexander Mones, who was only the publiſher, Milton treated as the author. The book was actually written by Peter du Moulin the younger, afterwards prebend of Canterbury.

Our author after this controverſy had ſubſided, reſumed his own ſtudies and private deſigns; particularly his "Hiſtory of Britain," and his new "Theſaurus linguæ Latinæ," according to the method of Robert Stephens. In 1658 he publiſhed "Sir Walter Raleigh's Cabinet Council, "containing the chief acts of empire, and myſteries of ſtate, &c." and the year after two tracts, namely, "A treatiſe of the civil power "in eccleſiaſtical cauſes, and conſiderations touching the likelieſt means "to remove hirelings out of the church." He alſo wrote "A Letter" upon the reſignation of the protectorſhip by Richard Cromwell; in which he lays down the model of a commonwealth, beſt ſuited to the temporary exigence. Another piece written to the ſame end he ſeems to have addreſſed to general Monk. In February 1659-60, upon a proſpect of the king's return, he publiſhed "A ready and eaſy way to eſtabliſh a free "commonwealth." He alſo publiſhed "Brief Notes" upon a ſermon entituled "The fear of God and the king."

After the reſtoration, he was held in ſuch regard for his admirable parts and great learning, even by ſome who deteſted his political principles, that he was included in the general amneſty. He had ſecluded himſelf through apprehenſion of proſecution, but as ſoon as the danger ſubſided, he emerged from his concealment, and took a houſe in Holborn, near Red-lion-fields. Upon marrying a third wife, he ſettled himſelf in a houſe in the Artillery-walk, leading to Bunhill-fields. In this place it was that he ſeated himſelf down to the completion of his grand poem.

In this purſuit he had a perſon to read to him; and Mr. Thomas Ellwood, afterwards an eminent writer among the quakers, attended him for this purpoſe. In 1665 he retired from the plague to a ſmall houſe in St. Giles's Chalfont, in Buckinghamſhire: and there Mr. Ellwood viſiting him, had "Paradiſe Loſt" put into his hands. "Paradiſe Loſt" was publiſhed in 1667. In 1670 "Paradiſe Regained," a poem, in four books; to which was added "Sampſon Agoniſtes, a dramatic poem."

In 1669 he publiſhed his "Hiſtory of Britain," which the licenſers of the preſs altered, by rejecting ſeveral paſſages; but theſe have been ſince reſtored. In 1672, came out his "Artis logicæ plenior inſtitutio ad Rami "methodum concinnata." His "Accidence commenced grammar," he had publiſhed in 1661. Theſe dry and humble ſubjects were not conſidered by him as unworthy of his great and exalted genius. He publiſhed a defence of univerſal toleration for all ſectaries except papiſts, in a diſcourſe, intituled, "Of true religion, hereſy, ſchiſm, toleration, "and what beſt means may be uſed againſt the growth of popery."

In 1674 he publiſhed "Epiſtolarum familiarum liberi, & proluſiones "quædam oratoriæ in Collegio Chriſti habitæ:" and "A declaration "of the Poles concerning the election of their king John III." tranſlated by him from the Dutch.

He died of the gout in the beginning of November, 1674, and lies buried near his father, in the chancel of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. He left ſome pieces in manuſcript; among the reſt, "The brief hiſtory of "Muſcovy," &c. printed in 1682. His "Hiſtorical, political, and "miſcellaneous works," 1698. He was poſſeſſed of £1500, beſides his houſehold goods, at the time of his death. He had three daughters, who ſurvived him; the two younger of which uſed to read to him; they read to him in eight languages with readineſs and accuracy, though they underſtood nothing but Engliſh.

The picture, whence this print was taken, was found by the late Mr. Bonus, the picture-cleaner, on a ſtall, and was purchaſed by him

for five ſhillings. It was a tattered fragment, and wanted the bottom, and part of the left ſide, but the head and right hand was perfect. On the back was written *John Milton*, ætat. 35. The great reſemblance of the face to the original juvenile print of Milton, and the dimneſs of the eyes, an indication of his ſubſequent loſs of ſight, are ſtrong preſumptions of its being a genuine portrait; and the bad condition of it when diſcovered, and the low price fixed on it to the purchaſer, plainly ſhow that it was no impoſture fabricated for ſale. It is now in the collection of Horace earl of Orford, at Strawbery-hill, who bought it of Bonus, from whom he received this fair account, and who reſtored the damaged parts.

Strawberry-hill, Oct. 3, 1792.

John Milto, anno ætatis 35, anno *dmi* 1643.

ROBERT or ROGER WILLIAMS,

A Native of Wales, was an engraver in metzotinto about the beginning of the preſent century. He engraved many portraits with good ſucceſs: one, of Sir Richard Blackmore, is particularly noticed by lord Orford in his catalogue of engravers, as uncommonly fine. He contracted a lameneſs from a ſprain, which obliged him to loſe his leg; he lived many years afterwards.



S Harding dei.

E. Harding Sc.

Robert Williams

From an Original Drawing in the Collection of

R. BULL ESQ.R

Pub.d 1. Oct.r 1796. by E & S Harding Pall Mall.



Harding del

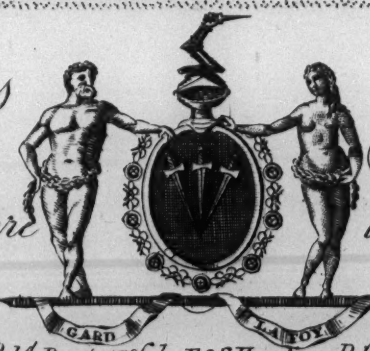
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Sr Amias Poulett.

Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

From an Original Picture in the Posession of the

Earl of Poulett at Hinton St George



Pubd Dec 1. 1796 by E&S Harding Pall Mall.

MEMOIRS OF

SIR AMIAS POULETT,

CHANCELLOR OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

SIR Amias Poulett was deſcended from an ancient family in Picardy, who bore the title of lords of Tournon in that province. The firſt of his anceſtors who ſettled in England came into this country with Jeffery Plantagenet, earl of Anjou; and, the lordſhip of Poulett in Somerſetſhire being conferred on him, he aſſumed his ſurname from that place. His deſcendants almoſt invariably made choice of the profeſſion of arms, in which many of them diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and received from their ſovereigns thoſe rewards which their merit entitled them to. They conſiderably augmented the patrimony of their firſt anceſtor in England by many honorable and ſplendid connections in marriage. In 1378, ſir John Poulett married the heireſs of ſir John Creedy, of Crediton in the county of Devon; and left iſſue by her two ſons, Thomas and William; from the elder of whom, ſir Amias Poulett, and his lineal deſcendants the earls Poulett, and from the younger, the marquiſſes of Wincheſter and the dukes of Bolton, derive their deſcent.*

In the 13th Elizabeth ſir Amias ſucceeded his father ſir Hugh Poulett in the government of the iſland of Jerſey; and in the 18th of the ſame reign he was appointed ambaſſador to the court of France; which high office he diſcharged to the entire ſatisfaction of his royal miſtreſs, who expreſſes her approbation of his conduct in a letter which her majeſty wrote to him

* This part of ſir Amias Poulett's genealogy is taken notice of on account of a frequent ſuppoſition that the above-mentioned peers are not of the ſame family, owing to the various ſpelling of their name, which at different periods they have written Paulet, Powlet, Pawlett, Poulett.

from Greenwich, Oct. 22, 1579.* He lived upon terms of great intimacy and friendſhip with all the ſtateſmen of his own period, and with many of the principal nobility of queen Elizabeth's court, ſeveral of whom in their familiar epiſtles to him, have left ample teſtimonies of their eſteem for his private worth, as well as of their approbation of his public conduct.† The lord treaſurer Burleigh expreſſes the eſtimation in which his character was held at that time, in a letter written by that nobleman to ſir Amias juſt before he ſet out upon his embaſſy to the court of France; where he ſays, "I can give you no better council than yourſelf hath in ſtore: change not your manners with the ſoile you go to: confirme by your actions abroad the good opinion you have at home, namely, for your religion and diſcretion."† In the 27th Eliz. the unfortunate queen Mary of Scotland was committed to his care;‖ which painful office he diſcharged with the ſtricteſt honor and integrity: as a proof of this, when ſecretary Walſingham propoſed to him to ſuffer one of his ſervants to be bribed by the agents of the queen of Scots, in order to obtain ſtronger evidence of that unhappy princeſs's criminal intentions towards this country, ſir Amias peremptorily refuſed his conſent to the meaſure. Soon after queen Elizabeth had ſigned the fatal warrant for queen Mary's execution, ſhe commanded a letter to be written to ſir Amias, which was ſigned by Daviſon and Walſingham, complaining of his "want of zeal and love for her ſervice, in not having found ſome way to ſhorten the life of that queen." She begs him "to conſider what he owes to the preſervation of his religion, to the public good, and to the proſperity of his country; and that both reaſon and policy commandeth, eſpecially as the oath of aſſociation which he has ſolemnly vowed and taken, is ſo good a warrant and ground for the ſatisfaction of his conſcience towards God, and the diſcharge of his credit and reputation towards the world." She reproaches him "for pro-

* This letter is in a large collection of his manuſcripts, preſerved among the family papers of earl Poulett at Hinton St. George in the county of Somerſet.

† Family Collection.

‖ He ſucceeded lord St. John in that office. Vide Lodge's Illuſtration of Britiſh Hiſtory and Biography, &c. &c. vol. 2, p. 307. This judicious and able illuſtrator has brought to light ſeveral events at this period, in which ſome of the characters appear in very different colours from thoſe in which our modern hiſtorians have introduced them to us.

feſſing a love for her, at the ſame time that he has the unkindneſs to caſt a burthen upon her, knowing as he does her indiſpoſition to ſhed blood, eſpecially one of the ſex and quality of the queen of Scots, and who by the ties of conſanguinity was ſo nearly connected with her." Sir Francis Walſingham concludes this letter by aſſuring ſir Amias, " that theſe conſiderations do greatly trouble her majeſty, who hath ſundry times proteſted that, if her regard for the danger of her good ſubjects and faithful ſervants, did not move her more than her own peril, ſhe would never be drawn to aſſent to the ſhedding of queen Mary's blood." Sir Amias did not long heſitate upon the anſwer which he returned to this letter, for he received it on the 2d Feb. 1586, at five o'clock in the afternoon, and at ſix the ſame evening he wrote the following letter, directed to ſir Francis Walſingham.

" Sir,

" Your letters of yeſterday coming to my hand this preſent day, at five in the afternoon, I would not fail according to your direction, to return my anſwer with all poſſible ſpeed, which ſhall deliver unto you with great greif and bitterneſs of mind, in that I am ſo unhappy to have lyven to ſee this unhappy daye, in the which I am required, by direction of my moſt gracious Sovereign, to do an act which God and the Law forbiddeth. My good livings and life are at Her Majeſty's diſpoſition, and I am ready to looſe them this next morrow yf it ſhall ſo pleaſe Her, acknowledging that I hold them as of Her meete and moſt gracious favor, and do not deſire to enjoy them, but with her Highneſs's good liking. But God forbid that I ſhould make ſo fowle a ſhipwracke of my conſcience, or leave ſo great a blot to my poor Poſteritie, to ſhed blood without law or warrant. Truſting that Her Majeſty, of Her accuſtomed clemency, and the rather by your good Mediation, will take this my dutiful Anſwere in good parte, as proceeding from one who will never be inferiour to any Chriſtian Subject living, in dutie, honor, love and obedience towards his Sovereign. And thus I commit you to the mercy of the Almightie.

Your moſt aſſured
poor Friend
A. Poulett."

On the receipt of this anſwer, Elizabeth became extremely peeviſh, and called ſir Amias a *dainty and preciſe fellow*, who would promiſe much, but perform nothing.* Her majeſty's reſentment, however, was not of long duration; for ſoon afterwards ſhe wrote a letter to him filled with the higheſt commendations of his "*wiſe orders*, his *ſpotleſs endeavours*, his *fruitful actions performed in ſo dangerous and critical a charge*;" and concludes with "commanding him to remind his *wicked murthereſs* of her *vile deſertes*, and to recommend her to aſke God's forgiveneſs for her trayterous dealings towards the ſaver of her life."

In the 29th of Elizabeth ſir Amias was ſtill in poſſeſſion of the government of Jerſey, a member of the privy council, cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Somerſet, and one of the commiſſioners for the trial of the queen of Scots. The year following, on the eve of the feaſt of St. George, he was ſworn at Greenwich, chancellor of the moſt noble order of the garter.

He married Margaret, the daughter and heireſs of Anthony Hervey, of Columb John in the county of Devon, eſq. by whom he had three ſons and three daughters. He died in 1588, and was buried on the north ſide of the chancel in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, London, where a handſome monument was erected to his memory, of the Ionic order, with his effigies carved at full length, lying in armour; but when that church was taken down and rebuilt, this monument was refuſed a place in it, upon which John firſt earl Poulett cauſed it to be removed with his body into the church of Hinton St. George, where the latter was depoſited in the vault of his anceſtors. Several inſcriptions appear on his monument; one written in the old French language, exhibits his character in the moſt amiable colors; the Latin one is highly illuſtrative of his public and private faith, in alluſion to his motto, "gardez la foi;" and another of four lines, over which are the initials of queen Elizabeth, is an honorable teſtimony of that princeſs's friendſhip for him, extended even beyond the period of his exiſtence.

* Robertſon's Hiſt. of Scotland.

INSCRIPTION ON A MONUMENT IN THE AISLE.

Honoratiſſimo Patri D. Amicio Pouleto Equiti Aurato Inſulæ Præfecto, Apud Chriſtianiſſimum Regem Quondam Legato Nobiliſſimi Ordinis Garterii, Cancellario, et Sereniſſimæ Principis Elizabethæ Conſiliario, Antonius Pouletus Filius Hoc Pietatis Monumentum Poſuit.

St. Martins Church in Weſtminſter being taken down and this Monument being refuſed a place in the new Church it was removed with the body to this place, in reſpect to the Memory of Sr Amias Poulett By the firſt Earl Poulett, Knight, Companion of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Anno 1728.

Quod verbo servare Fidem (Poulete) ſolebas,
Quam bene conveniunt, hæc tria verba tibi
Quod geſtis servare Fidem (Poulete) solebas
Quam bene conveniunt hæc tria verba tibi
Patria te sensit, sensit Regina fidelem,
Sic fidus Civis, sicque Senator eras.
Te fidum Chriſtus, te fidum Eccleſia sensit
Sic servas inter multa pericla Fidem:
Ergo quod Servo princeps, Ecclesia nato,
Patria quod fido cive sit orba dolet,
Interea Chriſtus defuncti facta coronat
A quo servatam viderat esse Fidem.

Margareta Poulet hoc Epitaphium moerens ſimul et amoris in perpetuum testem Amicio Conjugi Suo charissimo clarissimoque Dicavit.

Conjugis eſt (teſtante Deo) pars altera Conjux
Vir caput eſt, unum corpus uterque refert
Una Caro, mens una thoro sociata jugali,
Solamen vitæ præsidiumque ſuæ,
Ergo meo luctus quis par queat esse dolori
Cui vitæ pars est altera dempta meæ:
Sed quia flere juvat, non sic revocabere conjux
Namque tibi pietas stravit ad astra Viam.
Hæc Spes sola juvat, qui nos conjunxit in unum
Hunc sibi postremo jungere velle die.

Gard la Foy.

The former Age ceast not their Praise to Sound
In whom one Speciall Virtue might be found:
All Virtues in this Noble Knight did dwell,
What age might then suffice his praise to tell?

Passant Arreste, Icy Voy L'Honneur D'Angleterre
La Foy, La Pietè, La Bontè, La Valeur,
Bref, Des Autres Virtus, Le Plus Beau, Le Meilleur
Que ce Petit Tombeau Dedams, La Terre Enserre:
Non Non Je ne Croy Pas qu'un Si Petit De Terre
Couvre tant de Virtus, Ait Esteint Tant D'Honeur
Que ce preux Chevalier, ce Renomme Seigneur
Avoit acquis en paix, avoit Acquis En Guerre
Ce Ne'stoit que Douceur, Savoir, Integrite,
Prudence et Bon Conseil, Constance et Gravite,
Dont Ciel Honoroit ce Cœur, cette ame Belle.
La Vertu ne meurt point, Son los est Eternell;
Ce Tombeau tient Ses os; Sa Belle ame est au Ciel,
Sa Lovange Icy Bas est Grande et Immortelle.

E R

Never ſhall cease to spread wise Poulet's Fame
These will speak & men shall Blush for Shame:
Without Offence to speak what I do know
Great is the Debt England to him doth owe.

SIR THOMAS MYDDLETON

WAS born about the year 1625 at Chirk caſtle in the county of Denbigh. His father, ſir Thomas Myddleton, knt. was an eminent citizen of London, and had ſerved the office of lord-mayor in 1614: he purchaſed the eſtate at Chirk in 1595 of lord St. John of Bletſoe, to which he retired in the latter part of his life.

On the breaking out of the civil wars, ſir Thomas early diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſucceſsful and active commander on the ſide of the parliament:* but he lived to wipe out the memory of the ill footſteps of his youth, for he was only eighteen when firſt engaged in rebellion.

In 1643 he, together with ſir William Brereton and ſir John Gell, raiſed a conſiderable body of forces for the parliament in Cheſhire. Sir Thomas ſeized the caſtles of Holt and Hawarden, alſo the caſtle and town of Flint; and by the capture of Moſtyn caſtle ſecured the poſſeſſion of that part of the country, many of the neighbouring gentry being induced to join him. In September, 1644, he took Newton in Montgomeryſhire, and immediately after ſat down before Montgomery caſtle, which lord Herbert, the governor, upon the firſt ſummons, ſurrendered to him on honourable terms. Radcaſtle and Leigh alſo fell into his hands; and meeting with a conſiderable body of royaliſts near Mathaven, he defeated them, and burnt Mathaven houſe. In January, 1645, he contributed greatly to the defeat of the Iriſh troops under lord Biron, near Montgomery, and by his influence and activity, kept all North Wales in ſubjection to the parliament.

But finding that he had aſſiſted in eſtabliſhing a more intolerable tyranny than that he had oppoſed, in 1659 he joined ſir George Booth in an intention of reſtoring the king. For that purpoſe they aſſembled all the

* Clarendon's Hiſt. of the Rebellion.



SIR THO.S MIDDLETON

From a scarce Print in Englands Worthys in the Collection of
of S Crowle Esq.r.

Pub.d Jan 1796 by F. & S Harding Pall Mall.

king's party in Cheſhire and North Wales, and ſeized upon the city of Cheſter. Lambert was ſent againſt them with a conſiderable force, by the parliament. They imprudently marched out of Cheſter, gave him battle, and were defeated. Sir George Booth was taken priſoner, and ſent to the Tower; and ſir Thomas retired to Chirk caſtle, where being followed by Lambert, he made a ſhew of reſiſtance for a few days; but was at length compelled to ſurrender, on ſuch terms as the conqueror was pleaſed to dictate, and Lambert demoliſhed the greater part of the caſtle. Sir Thomas, however, rebuilt it in a few years afterwards.

After the reſtoration he was much in favor with the king, and was created a baronet July 4, 1660.

He married a daughter of ſir —— Napier of Luton, by whom he had two ſons, Thomas, who ſurvived him, and John,* who was a gentleman commoner of Brazen-noſe college, Oxford, and who died there January 1, 1670: and three daughters, Anne, married to the third lord Herbert of Cherbury, who died without iſſue 1678; Charlotte, married firſt to Edward Rich, earl of Warwick, and after his death, which happened in 1701, to Joſeph Addiſon, Eſq; and Chriſtina, who in 1654 was married to Roger Groſvenor, eldeſt ſon of the ſecond baronet of that family; he was killed in a duel in 1661, at the age of 33.

Sir Thomas died about the year 1673, and was buried in the church at Chirk.

* Wood's Hiſt. of Oxford.

SIR ROBERT PEAKE

WAS originally a picture-ſeller on Holborn-bridge, and had the honour of being Faithorn's maſter. In a catalogue of Engliſh painters prefixed to De Piles's Art of Painting, he is called prince Rupert's painter.

* The earlieſt mention of him that appears, is in the books of lord Harrington, treaſurer of the chambers to James I, being accounts of money received and paid by him. "Item. Paid to Robert Peake, picture maker, "by warrant from the council, dated the 4th of October, 1612, for three "ſeveral pictures made by him at the commandment of the Duke of York, "his officers, and given away and diſpoſed of by the Duke's Grace, "Twenty Pounds."

It does not appear whether theſe pictures were in oil or water colours; but it is probable that they were portraits of king Charles the firſt, then duke of York. But that Peake did paint in oil is aſcertained by Peacham in his book of limning, where he expreſsly celebrates his good friend Mr. Peake for oil colours.

When the civil wars broke out between Charles I. and the parliament, Peake took up arms on behalf of his ſovereign, and he received the honour of knighthood at Oxford the 28th of March, 1645. He was made a lieutenant-colonel, and had a command in Baſing-houſe at the time it was beſieged by Cromwell; and where himſelf, with his ſcholar Faithorn (whom he had perſuaded to enliſt under him) were taken priſoners. †He died in July, 1667, and was buried in St. Sepulchre's, London, with great military pomp, to which pariſh he had been a conſiderable benefactor.

* Anecdotes of Painting. † Lloyd's State Worthies.



S Harding del. E. Harding Sc

Sr. ROBERT PEAKE.

From an Original Drawing in the Collection of
R. Bull Esq.r

Pub.d 1 Oct.r 1796. by S & E Harding Pall Mall.

2



Harding del

Clamp sc

CHRIS^{TR}.. CODRINGTON,

From an Original Picture by S^{r}.. Ja^{s}.. Thornhill.

in . All Souls College Oxford.

Pub.^{d} 1. Novr 1790. by S & E Harding Pall Mall.

CHRISTOPHER CODRINGTON

WAS born at Barbadoes in 1668, and had part of his education in that iſland; he afterwards came over to England, and was admitted a gentleman commoner of Chriſt church in Oxford, 1685; where having taken a degree in arts, he was elected a probationer fellow of All Souls college in 1689. He made great progreſs, it is ſaid, not only in logic, hiſtory, and the ancient and modern languages, but likewiſe in poetry, phyſic, and divinity. Thus qualified he went into the army, but without quitting his fellowſhip; and being a well-bred and accompliſhed gentleman, as well as a ſcholar, he ſoon recommended himſelf to the favour of king William. He was made captain in the firſt regiment of foot guards, and as it appears was inſtrumental in driving the French out of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, which they had ſeized on the breaking out of the war. He was at the ſiege of Namur in 1695.

Upon the concluſion of the peace of Ryſwick, he was made captain general and governor in chief of the Leeward Caribbee iſlands, in which office he met with ſome trouble; for in 1701 ſeveral articles were exhibited againſt him to the houſe of commons; but he was honourably acquitted from all imputations. In 1703 he was at the attack of Guadaloupe, in which he ſhewed great bravery, though the enterprize was unſucceſsful. Some time after he reſigned his government, and led a ſtudious and retired life.

He died in Barbadoes April 7, 1710, and was buried there the day following: but his body was afterwards brought to England, and interred June 19, 1716, in All Souls chapel, Oxford. Two Latin orations to his memory were ſpoken there by two fellows of that college; one by Digby Cotes, M. A. then Univerſity-Orator; the other by Edward Young, LL.B. at the laying the foundation-ſtone of his library. Over his grave a black marble ſtone was ſoon after laid, with no other inſcription but *Codrington*.

By his laſt will he bequeathed his two plantations in Barbadoes, and part of the iſland Barbuda, to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts; and left a noble legacy to All Souls college. This legacy conſiſted of his books, which were valued at 6000l. and a ſum of 10,000l. which he ordered to be laid out,—6000l. in building a library, and 4000l. in furniſhing it with books.

He was author of ſome poems in the Muſæ Anglicanæ, printed in London, 1741; a copy of verſes inſcribed to ſir Samuel Garth, upon his "Diſpenſary;" and the epilogue to Southerne's tragedy called THE FATE OF CAPUA, printed in 4to. in 1700. Theſe are the only poetical compoſitions of this gentleman, which the editor of the late improved edition of the BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA could diſcover; but Mr. Codrington alſo furniſhed John Dennis with an epilogue to his tragedy of IPHIGENIA, which appeared in the ſame year; and contributed a copy of verſes to a ſatirical collection of poems written by the Wits of the time againſt ſir Richard Blackmore, and publiſhed in folio in 1700, under the title of "Commendatory verſes on the Author of the Satire againſt Wit, and the two Arthurs." In a poem in this collection, written by Mr. Boyle, col. Codrington is ſpoken of with high praiſe, under the name of *Codron:*

"Let him great Dryden's awful name profane,
"And learned Garth with curious pride diſdain;
"*Codron's* bright genius with vile puns lampoon,
"And run a muck at all the wits in town."



S Harding del. Clamp sc

Mr. CHIFFINCH.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of

Lord Verulam at Gorhambury.

Pub.d April 1795. by E & S Harding Pall Mall.

WILLIAM CHIFFINCH.

WILLIAM Chiffinch, or Cheffing, was one of the pages of the bed-chamber to Charles II. and keeper of the king's cabinet cloſet. Wood, in enumerating the king's ſupper companions, ſays, *"they met "either in the lodgings of Lodoviſa ducheſs of Portſmouth, or in thoſe of "Cheffing near the back ſtairs, or in the apartment of Eleanor Quin, "[Gwynn,] or in that of Baptiſt May: but he loſing his credit, Cheffing "had the greateſt truſt among them." So great was the confidence repoſed in him, that he was the receiver of the ſecret penſions paid by the court of France to the king of England.† He was alſo the perſon, who was entruſted to introduce Hudleſtone, a popiſt prieſt, to Charles the ſecond on his death-bed, for the purpoſe of giving him abſolution, the ſacrament, and extreme unction.‡

* Athenæ Oxon. † Duke of Leeds's Letters.

† Dalrymple's Memoirs, Append. to Part I. p. 97.

DR. JOHN WILSON

WAS a native of Feverſham in Kent, and was born in the year 1595.* He was firſt a gentleman of his majeſty's chapel, and afterwards his ſervant in ordinary in the faculty of muſic. He was eſteemed the beſt performer on the lute in England; and being in conſtant attendance on the king, he frequently played to him. In 1644 he was created doctor of muſic at Oxford; but upon the ſurrender of the garriſon of that city to the parliament forces in 1646, he left the univerſity, and was received into the family of ſir William Walter of Sarſden in Oxfordſhire, who with his lady were great lovers of muſic.

In 1656, at the requeſt of Mr. Thomas Barlow, lecturer of Churchhill, the pariſh in which ſir William Walter reſided, to Dr. Owen, vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, he was appointed profeſſor of muſic there, and had a lodging aſſigned him in Baliol college, where, being aſſiſted by ſome of the royaliſts, he lived very comfortably, exciting in the univerſity ſuch a love of muſic, as in a great meaſure accounts for that flouriſhing ſtate in which it has long ſubſiſted there, and for thoſe numerous private meetings at Oxford, of which Anthony Wood, in his own life, has given an ample and intereſting narrative.

After the reſtoration he became one of the private muſicians to Charles II. and one of the gentlemen of his chapel, ſucceeding in that capacity Henry Lawes, who died 1662. Theſe preferments drew him from Oxford, and induced him to reſign his profeſſorſhip to Edward Low, who had officiated as his deputy, and to ſettle in a houſe at the Horſe-ferry at Weſtminſter, where he dwelt till the time of his death, in 1673. He was buried in the cloiſter of St. Peter's church, Weſtminſter. He was of a chearful and facetious diſpoſition, and fond of company.

* Hawkins's Hiſt. of Muſic.



JOHN WILSON *MUS:D:*

From a Unique Print in the Pepysian Library
Magdalen College Cambridge.

Pub.d July 1. 1796 E & S Harding Pall Mall

His compoſitions are, *Pſalterium Carolinum, the devotions of His Sacred Majeſtie in his ſolitudes and ſufferings, rendered in verſe, ſet to muſic for three voices and an organ or theorbo. Folio,* 1657.

Cheerfull Aires or Ballads: firſt compoſed for one ſingle voice, and ſince ſet for three voices. Oxon. 1660.

Aires for a voice alone to a theorbo or baſs viol. Theſe are printed in a collection entitled, *Select airs or dialogues. Folio,* 1653.

Divine ſervices and anthems, the words whereof are in James Clifford's collection. London, 1663.

He alſo compoſed muſic to ſundry odes of Horace, and ſelect paſſages from *Auſonius, Claudian, Petronius Arbiter,* and *Statius,* which were never publiſhed, but are extant in a manuſcript volume in the Bodleian library, preſented to the univerſity by him ſelf, with an injunction that no perſon ſhould be permitted to peruſe it till after his death.

SIR RICHARD BROWN,

AN eminent citizen of London, during the troubles in the reign of Charles I. and a warm advocate for preſbytery, greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field, and had no ſmall influence in parliament, where he repreſented the city of London.

He attended the earl of Eſſex, when he firſt marched againſt the king, and had a conſiderable hand in defeating the royaliſts at Edgehill.

In 1643 he was ſent by the parliament into Kent, to quell an inſurrection of the royaliſts; and by his activity and prudence, ſoon reſtored the peace of that county. He afterwards took Arundel caſtle by ſtorm, and made himſelf maſter of Wincheſter: and having joined ſir William Waller, contributed greatly to the victory obtained by that general over ſir Ralph Hopton, at Alresford in Hampſhire.

In June, 1644, he was appointed by the parliament major-general and commander in chief over Oxfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire and Berkſhire, and was ſoon after made governor of Abingdon; where he continually harraſſed the royal party, by frequent excurſions into the neighbouring country; and by intercepting their convoys, greatly diſtreſſed the royal garriſon of Oxford.

He was one of the commiſſioners deputed to receive the king from the Scotch army at Holmeby, where perceiving the great advantage his majeſty had in his diſputes with their politicians and divines, and probably penetrating the deſigns of the independents, he was induced to return to his allegiance, to which he ever afterwards inflexibly adhered.

*In December, 1648, he was committed to priſon, with many other members of the preſbyterian party, though he was at that time ſheriff of London; but making his eſcape, he went over to France, to Charles II.

* Clarendon.



RICH.D BROWN MAJOR GENERAL

From a scarce Print in Englands Worthys in the Collection of

of S. Crowle Esq.r.

Publishd 1760 by F.& S. Harding Pall Mall.

who received him into favour, created him a baronet, and appointed him his reſident at Paris, where he remained till the reſtoration.

* In 1661 he was elected lord mayor of London. During his mayoralty he quelled Venner's conſpiracy, with ſingular courage and activity; and was a ſtout and vigilant magiſtrate, equally feared and hated by all the ſeditious party, for his extraordinary zeal and reſolution in the king's ſervice. He died in the year 1682.

His only daughter and heireſs, a lady of great beauty and accompliſhments, eſpouſed the learned Mr. Evelyn, during her father's reſidence in France.

* Clarendon.

JOHN MILLS

WAS an actor of ſome eminence in the beginning of the preſent century. He was born about the year 1670, but it is not known when he firſt appeared on the ſtage. We find him in the year 1706 with the Drury-lane company, where he played ſome of the principal tragic characters with applauſe, as Pierre, Macbeth, Bajazet, Henry IV, &c.

When Mr. Swinney left Mr. Rich's company in 1706, to take the management of the Haymarket theatre, Mills was among the actors who accompanied him; but he ſoon returned to Drury-lane, and remained there till his death, which happened the 17th of December, 1736.

Mr. Davies in his Dramatic Miſcellanies informs us, that Mills was in perſon inclined to the athletic ſize; his features large, though not expreſſive; his voice manly and powerful, but not flexible; his action and deportment decent.

It appears that he was patroniſed by Wilks, who, after the death of Betterton, preferred him to ſome of the principal tragic characters over the heads of Booth and Powell, both much better actors than himſelf: and Cibber in his Apology for his Life, ſays, "Mills grew into the friendſhip of Wilks, with not a great deal more than thoſe uſeful qualities to recommend him; he was an honeſt quiet man, of as few faults as excellencies, and Wilks rather choſe him for his ſecond in many plays, than an actor of perhaps greater ſkill, that was not ſo laborioufly diligent; and from this conſtant aſſiduity, Mills, with making to himſelf a friend in Wilks, was advanced to a larger ſalary than any actor had enjoyed, during my time, on the ſtage."

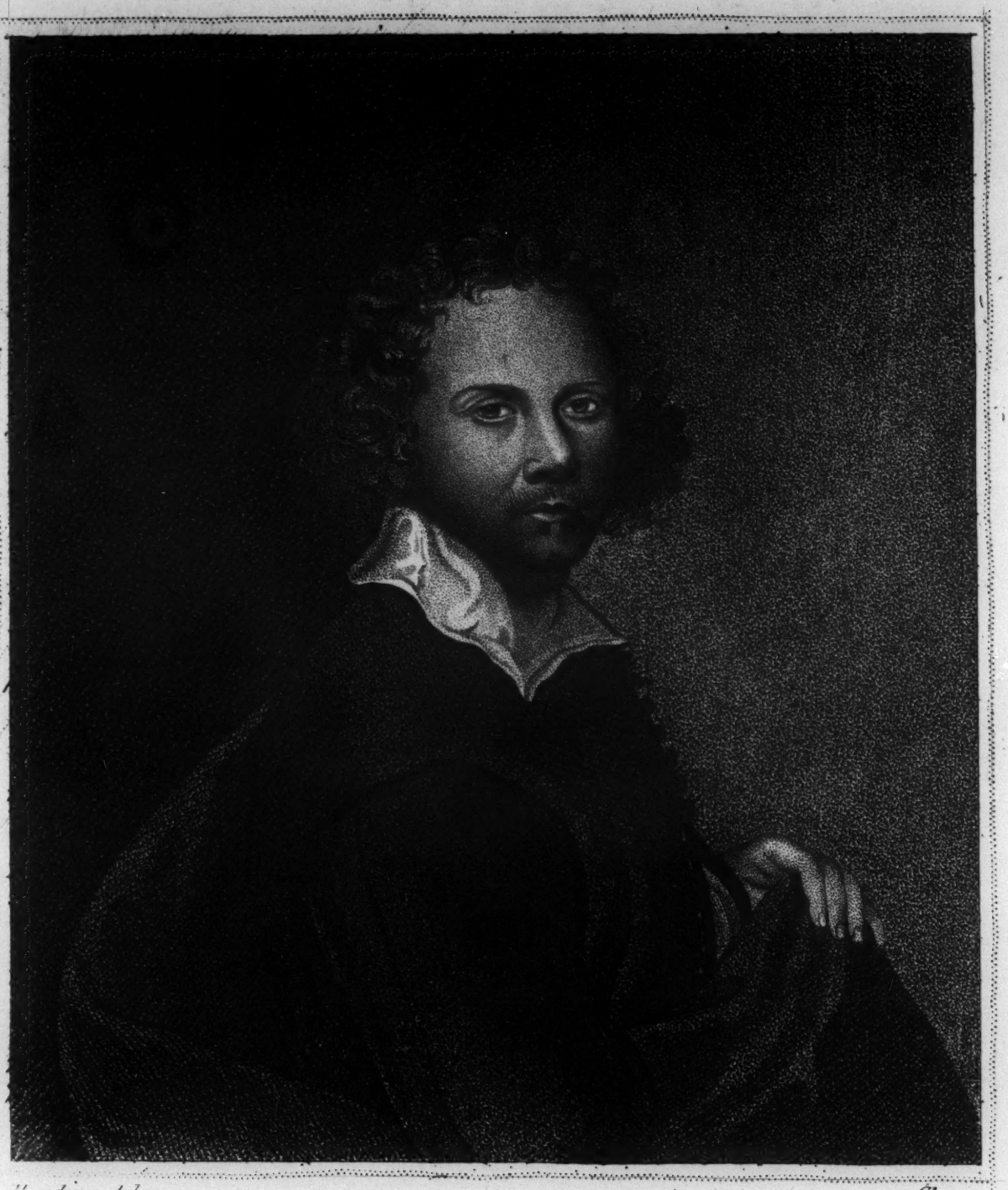


JNo. MILLS the Elder

From an Original Picture in the collection of Miss Pope

of Drury Lane Theatre

Pubd. Dec 1. 1796 by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.



Hardina del. *Clamp sc.*

JOHN TAYLOR,

Printer.

From an Original Picture by Himself in the

Bodleian Gallery;

OXFORD.

Pub.d 1. Oct.r 1796. by F. & S. Harding Pall Mall

JOHN TAYLOR.

JOHN Taylor was a portrait-painter, of Oxford, about the year 1654: he appears to have been the nephew of John Taylor the water-poet, whose portrait, together with his own, both painted by himself, he presented to the Picture-gallery, in Oxford, where they are still preserved.* He is not noticed in the Anecdotes of Painting, nor have we been able to collect any other particulars concerning him.

* Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 393.

BAPTIST MAY.

BAPTIST May was keeper of the privy purſe, and a page of the bed-chamber, to Charles II. and for ſome time the confidant of his intrigues: but falling into diſgrace with the king, he was ſucceeded as page, by William Chiffinch, of whom we have already given an account. We have not been able to learn in what year he was born, or where he died.



S.r Harding del.r R. Clamp sculp.r

BABTIST MAY,

From an Original Picture by Sir P. Lely, in the Collection of R. A. Neville Esq.r at Billingbear.

Pub.d Feb.y 1. 1795. by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.



S Harding del. *E. Harding Sc.*

RICHARD EEDES.

From a Picture in the Bodleian Gallery,

OXFORD.

Pub.d 1. Oct.r 1796. by S & E. Harding Pall Mall

RICHARD EEDES.

DR. Richard Eedes, a native of Bedfordſhire, was born about the year 1555, at Sewell in that county, where his family had for ſome time reſided. He was at an early age ſent to Weſtminſter ſchool; and from thence, in 1571, was elected a ſtudent of Chriſt-church in the univerſity of Oxford. He proceeded in arts in 1578; in the ſame year he took holy orders, and became a celebrated preacher.

His talents ſoon attracted the notice of his ſuperiors, and gained him preferment; in 1584 he was inſtalled prebendary of Yarminſter in the church of Sarum, and was appointed chaplain to queen Elizabeth: in 1586 he was made a canon of Chriſt-church, and took the degree of doctor in divinity in 1589: on the deceaſe of Dr. F. Willis, in the latter end of 1596, he was advanced to the deanry of Worceſter, and was continued as one of the royal chaplains at the acceſſion of king James.

"He was held (ſays Wood*) in great admiration at court, not only for "his preaching, but moſt excellent and polite diſcourſe; his younger "years he ſpent in poetical fancies, and compoſing of plays (moſtly tra-"gedies,) but at riper, he became a pious and grave divine, an ornament "to his profeſſion, and a grace to the pulpit."

A great intimacy ſubſiſted between him and Dr. Toby Matthews,† dean of Chriſt church; and when Dr. Matthews was to remove to the deanry of Durham, to which he was appointed in 1584, Dr. Eedes intended to accompany him for one day's journey; *"but ſo betrayed were they by the ſweetneſs of each other's company, and their own friendſhip, that he not only brought him to Durham, but for a pleaſant penance wrote their whole journey in Latin verſe, entitled "ITER BOREALE."—Of this poem there is a copy among Rawlinſon's MSS. in the Bodleian library.

† Abp. of York, 1606.

* Athen. Oxon.

He was appointed by king James one of the perſons who were to tranſlate the New Teſtament; but he died at Worceſter on the 19th of November, 1604, and was buried in the cathedral at the eaſt end of the choir, leaving a widow, named Margaret, daughter of Dr. Herbert Weſtphaling, biſhop of Hereford. He was ſucceeded in his deanry of Worceſter by Dr. James Montague, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter.

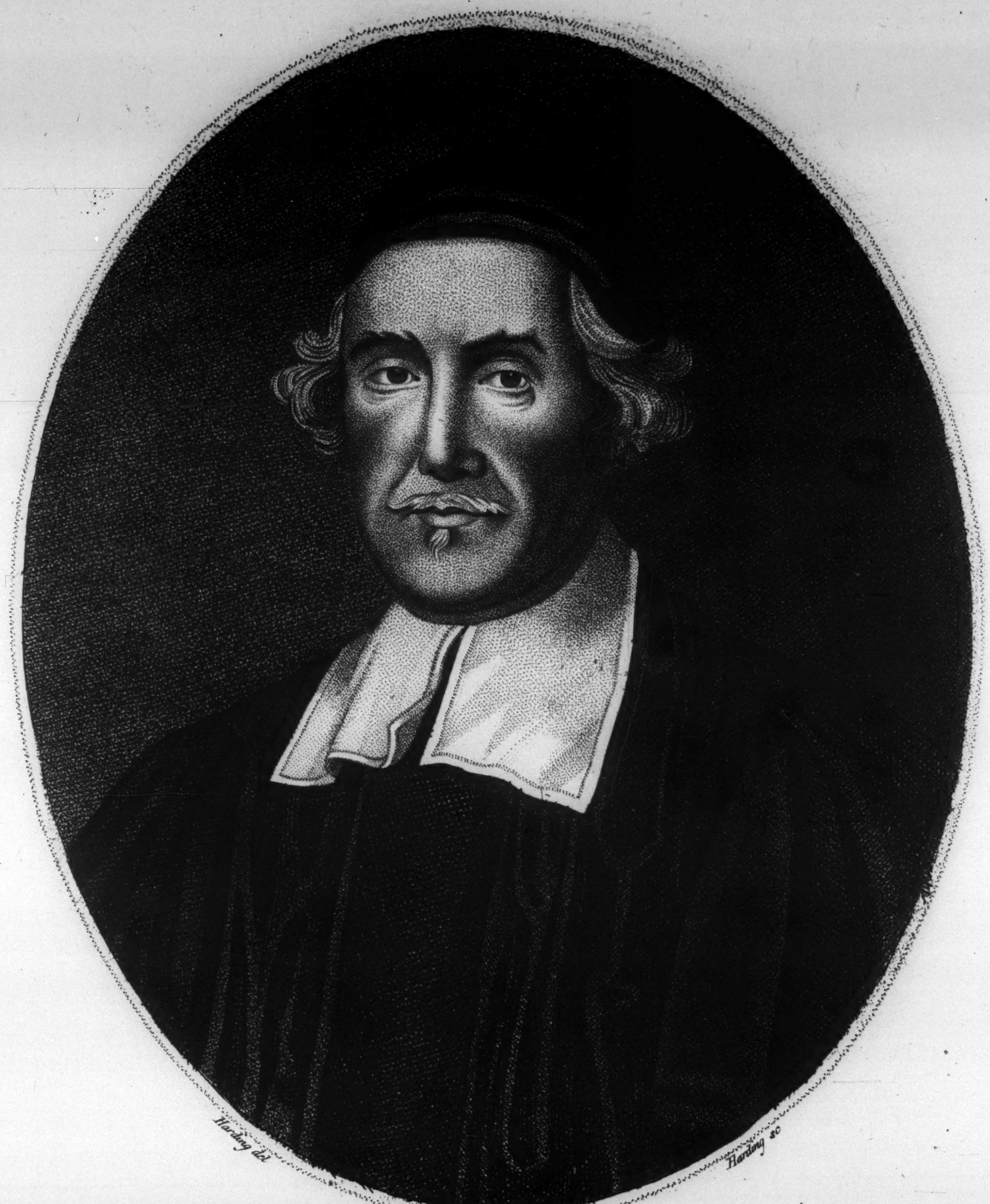
Dr. Eedes was probably author of a Latin tragedy, on the ſubject of Julius Cæſar,* which was acted at Chriſt church in 1582; and he is enumerated by Francis Meres among the beſt tragick writers of that time.† He alſo left various poems in manuſcript, Latin and Engliſh; and ſome diſcourſes, which were publiſhed after his death, viz.

" Six learned and godly Sermons, preached ſome of them before king James, and ſome before queen Elizabeth. London, 1604." 8vo.

" Three Sermons. London, 1627. 8vo."

* See Peck's Collection of curious *Hiſtorical Pieces*, &c. (annexed to his Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell) p. 14.

† Wits Commonwealth, 1598, 8vo. p. 283.



D.r Adam Samuel Hartman.

From a unique Print in the Pepysian Collection.

Pub.d Nov.r 1.1796 by J.S.S. Harding Pall Mall.

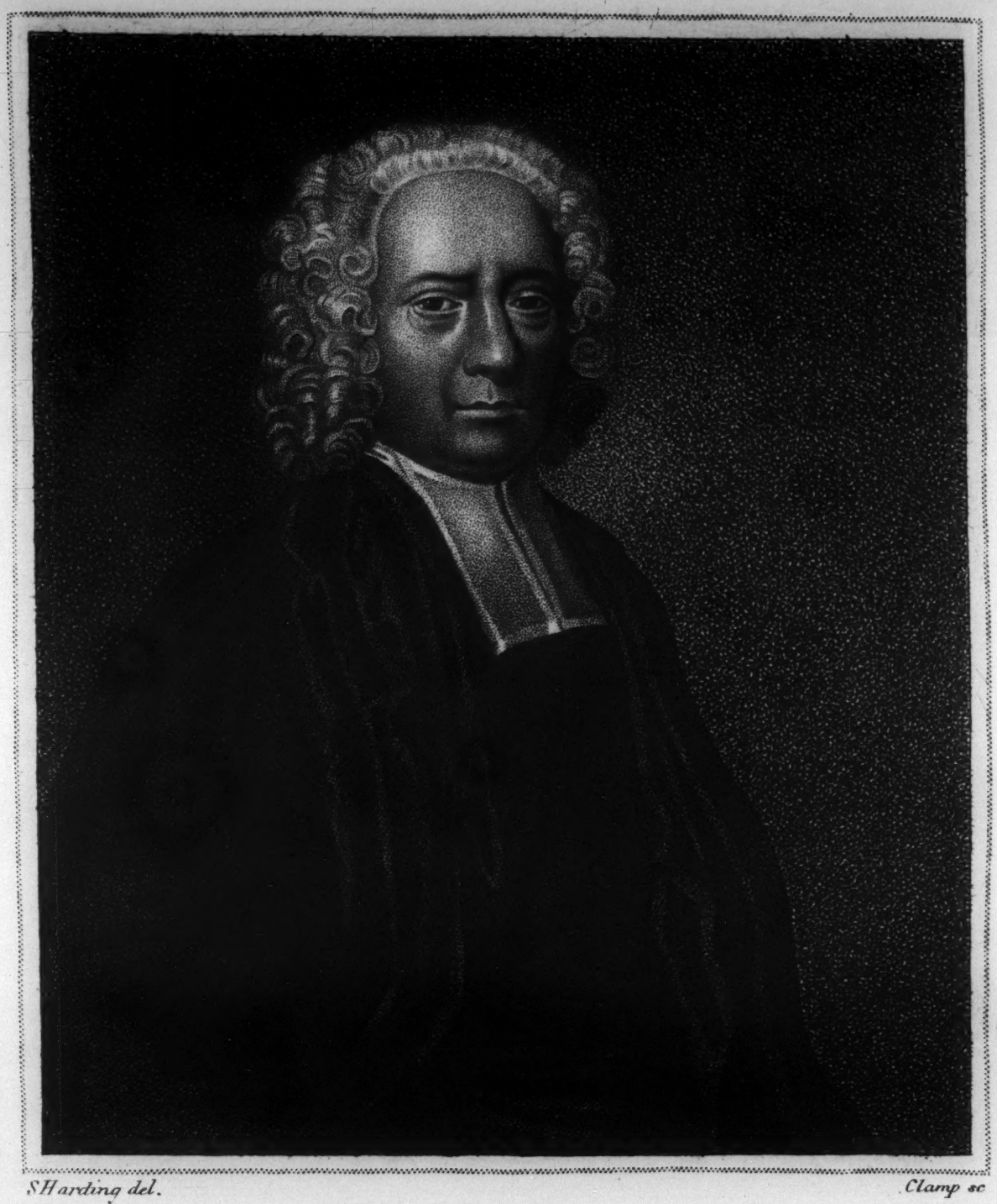
ADAM SAMUEL HARTMAN.

MR. Wood informs us, that "Adam Samuel Hartman, DD. of the univerſity of Francfort on the Oder, biſhop of the reformed churches through Great Poland and Pruſſia," was incorporated doctor of divinity at Oxford, in 1680. No other particulars concerning him have reached us.

JOSEPH TRAPP,

AN Engliſh divine of conſiderable learning, was born at Cherrington in Glouceſterſhire, where he was baptized, Dec. 18, 1679. He was the ſecond ſon of Mr. Joſeph Trapp, who was rector of that pariſh, and who conducted his education with the zeal of a parent, and the ability of an excellent preceptor. As ſoon as he was qualified by a competent knowledge of the learned languages, he was entered at Wadham college in Oxford, (1695) where he took the degree of M. A. May 13, 1702, and was choſen fellow in 1704. His attainments in polite literature ſoon rendered him diſtinguiſhed; and in 1708 he was choſen to the profeſſorſhip of poetry, which was founded by Dr. Henry Birkhead, formerly fellow of All-ſouls college, with this condition, that the place of lecturer can only be held for ten years. He was the firſt profeſſor, and in 1718 publiſhed his lectures under the title of "Prælectiones Poeticæ;" the firſt volume of which is dedicated to lord Bolingbroke, to whom he had been appointed chaplain on the recommendation of Swift, and in defence of whoſe adminiſtration he had written ſeveral papers in the "Examiner," in 1711, and the two following years.* The elegance of his Latin in his Prelections, and the correctneſs and extent of his criticiſm, furniſh teſtimonials of his learning, and knowledge in every ſpecies of poetry; but it is eaſier to be a profound critic than a good poet; and the greateſt of his undertakings, his tranſlation of Virgil, which he publiſhed in the preceding year, though it evinces a cultivated and accurate judgment, is yet deficient in that ſpirit and majeſty, which he, who would preſerve the ſoul of Virgil's poetry in tranſlation, muſt poſſeſs. The deſign, the characters,

* See Swift's Works, Vol. XIV. p. 278, Hawkſworth's edit. "I have made Trapp chaplain to Lord Bolingbroke, and he is mighty happy and thankful for it."



S Harding del. *Clamp sc*

Dr JOSEPH TRAPP

from an Original **Picture** *in the Bodlean Gallery.*

OXFORD.

Pubd 1 May 1796 by F & S Harding Pall Mall.

contexture, and moral of the Æneid, Trapp has expreſſed with great preciſion; and in a cloſe adherence to Virgil, has given his account of the actions of Æneas with rigid exactneſs; but the glowing ſeries of whatever is great, elegant, pathetic and ſublime, cannot be diſcovered in the tranſlation, on which the well known epigram will be remembered much longer than the verſion which gave occaſion to it:

"Heed the Commandment, Trapp; proceed no further:
"Is it not written, "thou ſhalt do no murther?"

In the year 1711 he was chaplain to the lord chancellor of Ireland, and in that year he publiſhed "A Character of the preſent ſet of Whigs;" which Swift, who conveyed it to the printer, calls "a very ſcurvy piece."* In a ſhort time after he printed at Dublin a poem on the duke of Ormond, which was re-printed at London, of which it is ſaid by Swift that the printer ſold only eleven. Having mentioned to Stella that Trapp and Sacheverell had been to viſit him, Swift adds, "Trapp is a coxcomb, and the other is not very deep; and their judgment of things of wit and ſenſe is miraculous"†

Dr. Trapp's preferments were the rectory of Chriſt-church in Newgate Street, and St. Leonard's in Foſter Lane, London; the lectureſhip of St. Martin's in the Fields, and the rectory of Harlington in Middleſex, to which he was preſented by lord Bolingbroke in 1731. Three years before this period (Feb. 1, 1727-8) he was created D. D. by diploma.

In 1712 he married Miſs White, daughter of Mr. Alderman White, of St. Mary's, Oxford, by whom he had two ſons, Henry, (ſo called after his patron, Henry Viſcount Bolingbroke) who died an infant; and Joſeph, who in 1734 became fellow of New-college, Oxford, and died in 1769, leaving only two daughters, not long ſince reſiding at Reading, in Berkſhire.

* Journal to Stella, May 14, 1711. † Journal, March 17, 1711.

Dr. Trapp died of a pleuriſy on the 22d Nov. 1747, and was buried on the north ſide of the entrance into the chancel of Harlington church. He left behind him the character of a pathetic and inſtructive preacher, an excellent ſcholar, a diſcerning critic, and a very pious chriſtian. His ſermons have been publiſhed in four volumes. He wrote four poems called "The Four Laſt Things,"* of which he ordered by his will that a copy ſhould be given to each of his pariſhioners: two tracts which gained him conſiderable reputaiion, entitled, "Popery truly ſtated," and "An Anſwer to England's Converſion;" and various other controverſial pieces.

He is alſo the author of a tragedy, called "Abramule, or Love and Empire," acted in 1704, and dedicated to the lady Harriet Godolphin. Several occaſional poems were alſo written by him in Engliſh. In the "Muſæ Anglicanæ" there is one Latin poem of his. Milton's Paradiſe Loſt he tranſlated into Latin verſe; an undertaking which diſcredits his taſte, and conferred on him neither money or reputation.

"Dr. Trapp (ſays a writer who knew him perſonally) was of a middle ſtature, ſlender habit, olive complexion, and a countenance of uncommon openneſs and animation, ariſing from the concurrence of an arched high forehead, fine eyebrows, and expreſſive vivid eyes, which, accompanied with an erect attitude, gave him an air of conſequence and dignity, prepoſſeſſing his audience at his firſt appearance in the pulpit with a favourable expectation of what he was about to deliver. The portrait of him in the Oxford Picture-gallery is a ſtriking reſemblance of him."†

* Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell.

† Gent. Mag. vol. 56, p. 382.



S Harding del.

Clamp Sc.

Dr. HENRY HAMMOND,

From an Original Picture in the Hall of Magdalene College, Oxford.

Pub. 1 Nov. 1796. by F. & S Harding, Pall Mall.

DR. HENRY HAMMOND.

HENRY Hammond, one of the moſt learned divines in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Chertſey in Surrey, Auguſt 18, 1605, and was the youngeſt ſon of Dr. John Hammond, phyſician to Henry Prince of Wales, who was his godfather, and gave him his own name. He received the early part of his education at Eton ſchool, and in 1618 was entered of Magdalen college in Oxford, where in 1622 he was choſen a demy, and after taking his degrees in arts at the regular time, he was in the year 1625 elected fellow.

In 1629 he entered into holy orders, and four years afterwards (Auguſt 18, 1633) he was inducted into the rectory of Penſhurſt in Kent, conferred on him by Robert earl of Leiceſter, who was extremely affected by a ſermon which he preached at court, for Dr. Frewen, Preſident of Magdalen college, and one of the king's chaplains, who allowed Mr. Hammond on that occaſion to ſupply his place.

Upon this he retired from the Univerſity, and went to his cure, where he applied himſelf to the diſcharge of his miniſterial function with ſingular vigour and ſucceſs. In 1638 he proceeded doctor of divinity, and in 1640 he was choſen one of the members of the convocation, called with the ſhort parliament in the April of that year; and in 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chicheſter by the unſolicited favour of Dr. Brian Duppa, then biſhop of Chicheſter, and afterwards of Wincheſter: the ſame year he was named one of the ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES, but never ſat among them. He continued undiſturbed at his living till the middle of July, 1643, but joining in the fruitleſs attempt then made at Tunbridge in favour of the king, and a reward of one hundred pounds being promiſed to the perſon that ſhould produce him, he was forced to return privately,

and in diſguiſe to Oxford; and having procured an apartment in his own college, he ſought that peace in retirement and ſtudy, which was no where elſe to be found.

Among the few friends he converſed with, was Dr. Chriſtopher Potter, provoſt of Queen's college, by whoſe perſuaſion it was that he publiſhed his "Practical Catechiſm," in 1644. This was one of the moſt valuable books publiſhed at that time, notwithſtanding which great objections were made againſt it by fifty-two miniſters within the province of London, but more particularly by the famous Francis Cheynell, well known for his conteſt with Chillingworth. Hammond, however, defended his book, and in that and the next year publiſhed ſeveral uſeful tracts adapted to the times. In December, 1644, he attended as chaplain the duke of Richmond and the earl of Southampton, who were ſent by Charles the Firſt with terms of peace and accommodation to the parliament. At the treaty of Uxbridge he attended the king's commiſſioners, and with great ability and ſucceſs managed the diſpute with Richard Vines, one of the preſbyterian miniſters ſent by the parliament.

In the beginning of the year 1645 he was made one of the Canons of Chriſt-church, and choſen publick orator by the Univerſity; and on the king's coming to reſide at Oxford, he was appointed one of his chaplains in ordinary: notwithſtanding all which employments, he found time to write and publiſh ſeveral uſeful works.

When Oxford ſurrendered, (1646) his attendance as chaplain ceaſed; but when the king fell into the power of the army, he was permitted to attend him again, in his ſeveral confinements at Woodburn, Feverſham, Hampton-court, and the Iſle of Wight; at which laſt place he continued till Chriſtmas, 1647, when all his majeſty's ſervants were put away from him. He then returned to Oxford, and was choſen ſub-dean of Chriſt-church, in which office he continued till March 30, 1648, when he was forcibly ejected by the parliamentary viſitors. Inſtead of being commanded to quit Oxford, as others were, a committee of parliament voted him and Dr. Sheldon to be priſoners in that place, where they continued in reſtraint for about ten weeks: during this confinement he began his "Paraphraſe and Annotations on the New Teſtament." At length by the interpoſition

of his brother-in-law, ſir John Temple, he was removed from Oxford to the houſe of ſir Philip Warwick, at Clapham in Bedfordſhire. The trial of king Charles drawing on, he wrote an addreſs to the general, (lord Fairfax) and the council of officers, which he tranſmitted to them, and publiſhed. His grief for the death of his royal maſter was extreme; but after having indulged it for a time, he reſumed his ſtudies, and publiſhed ſeveral pieces. The rigour of his reſtraint being taken off in the begining of 1649, he removed to Weſtwood in Worceſterſhire, the ſeat of the loyal ſir John Packington, from whom he received a kind invitation, and there he proſecuted his ſtudies, and finiſhed ſeveral of his writings, which were afterwards publiſhed. In 1653 he gave the publick his great work, the ANNOTATIONS ON THE NEW TESTAMENT, which in 1698 was tranſlated into Latin, with corrections and animadverſions by the celebrated Le Clerc. In this work Hammond appears to have been conſiderably indebted to Grotius, of whoſe writings he was a great admirer. He had undertaken a commentary on the Old Teſtament, of which he publiſhed the Pſalms, and went through a third part of the book of Proverbs; but the execution of this, and other excellent deſigns, was prevented by the maladies with which he was attacked in 1654, and which finally put an end to his life. A few weeks previous to the reſtoration of Charles the Second, who intended to have promoted him to the ſee of Worceſter, on the 4th of April, 1660, he was ſeized with a fit of the ſtone, of which he died at Weſtwood, on the 24th of the ſame month, and his remains were depoſited in the burial-place of the Packington family at Hampton-Lovett, in a chapel built by ſir Thomas Packington in the year 1561.

Dr. Hammond (ſays Anthony Wood) was eloquent in the tongues, exact in ancient and modern writers, well verſed in philoſophy, and better in philology, moſt learned in ſchool-divinity, and a great maſter in church antiquity. "His ſtature (according to Dr. Fell, dean of Chriſt-"church, and biſhop of Oxford, who knew him perſonally) was of juſt "height and proportionate dimenſions; his face carried dignity and at-"tractions in it, ſcarce ever clouded with a frown, or ſo much as darkened "by reſervedneſs. His complexion was clear and florid, ſo that eſpecially

" in his youth he had the eſteem of a very beauteous perſon, which was " leſſened only by the colour of his hair.* His eye was briſk and " ſprightly, and his conſtitution firm and patient of the ſevereſt toil " and hardſhips. His ſight was quick to an unuſual degree, that if by " chance he ſaw a company of men, a flock of ſheep, or herd of cattle, " being engaged in diſcourſe, and not at all thinking of it, he would in- " voluntarily caſt up their number, which others after long delays could " hardly reckon. His ear was accurate, ſo that having never learnt to ſing " by book or ſtudy, he would exactly perform his part of many things to a " harpſichon or theorbo; and frequently did ſo in his more vigorous years, " after the toil and labour of the day, and before the remaining ſtudies of " the night. His elocution was free and graceful, prepared at once to charm " and to command his audience; and when with preaching at his country " charge he had in ſome degree loſt the management of his voice, king " Charles the Firſt, by taking notice of the change, became his maſter of " muſick, and reduced him to his ancient decent modulation."† That monarch gave him the character of *the moſt natural orator he had ever heard.*

* The colour of his hair, as appears from his picture, was red.

† Fell's Life of Hammond, p. 85—89.



S. Harding del

Clamp Sc.

Dr. Alexr. Nowel,

From an Original Picture in the Hall of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.

Pubd. Nov.1.1796 by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

ALEXANDER NOWEL

WAS the ſecond ſon of John Nowel, of Great Meerly in Lancaſhire, in which county he was born, in 1511.* At thirteen years of age, (1524) he became a commoner of Brazen-noſe college in Oxford, where at the uſual time he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He afterwards became fellow, and finally principal of that houſe. In the reign of Edward the Sixth he taught the ſchool of Weſtminſter, and was very zealous in educating the youths committed to his care in the principles of the Proteſtant religion.

On the death of Edward VI. according to Wood, he left the kingdom on account of his religion, and retired into Germany; but from an anecdote recorded of him in a MS. in the Bodleian library, it appears that he remained for ſome time in England after the acceſſion of queen Mary, and narrowly eſcaped with his life. "In queen Mary's time (ſays an annotator on Wood) "as he was fiſhing in the Thames (a paſtime "which he much delighted in) he was himſelf caught by biſhop Bonner, "and had been led to the Smithfield ſlaughter-houſe, had not one Mr. "Francis Bowyer, a merchant, (afterwards lord mayor of London,) "ſaved him, and conveyed him beyond the ſeas.†

When Elizabeth came to the throne, he returned to England, and was made ſucceſſively prebendary of Weſtminſter, archdeacon of Middleſex, and dean of St. Paul's, to which laſt dignity he was appointed, Nov. 17, 1560. He then (ſays Wood) became a frequent preacher and zealous writer againſt certain Engliſh catholics *that fled their country* on account of their religion; in which we hope the Oxford antiquary is miſtaken; as

* Athen. Oxon. p. 271.

† Additions to Wood's Athen. Oxon. inter. Cod. Rawlinſon.

Dr. Nowel could not with a very good grace cenſure others for doing the very thing which he had done himſelf. For the laſt thirty years of his life he preached the firſt and laſt ſermon in the time of lent before the queen. At one time on his ſpeaking with leſs reverence of the ſign of the croſs than ſhe approved of, ſhe called aloud to him from her cloſet-window, commanding him to retire from that *ungodly* digreſſion, and return to his text.

April 28, 1594, he was inſtalled canon of Windſor; and in the following year, (Sept. 6) at the great age of eighty four, he was elected Principal of Brazen-noſe college, in which he had been originally educated, and where he had lived as a ſtudent for thirteen years; and in Oct. following was created D.D. with allowance of precedence before all the doctors then in the univerſity, not only in regard to his age, but dignity in the church. All his contemporaries concur in giving him the character of a learned, pious, and charitable man; and he is particularly noticed for his kindneſs to ſcholars, of which his donation to his college of 200l. a year, for the maintenance of thirteen ſtudents, is an eminent proof.*

Iſaak Walton in his COMPLETE ANGLER, ſays, "this good man was "a dear lover and conſtant practiſer of angling, as any age can produce; "and it was his cuſtom to ſpend a tenth part of his time in this con-"templative recreation; and a tenth part of his revenue, and uſually all "his fiſh, among the poor that inhabited near thoſe rivers in which it was "caught: often ſaying, 'that charity gave life to religion'; and on his "return to his own houſe would praiſe God he had ſpent that day free "from worldly trouble; both harmleſsly, and in a recreation that became "a churchman. And this good man was well content, if not deſirous, "that poſterity ſhould know he was an angler, as may appear by his "picture,† now to be ſeen in Brazen-noſe college, to which he was a "liberal benefactor; in which picture he is drawn leaning on a deſk, with

* HEROOLOG. ANG. p. 217. † From which we have taken our print.

" his Bible before him, and on one hand of him his lines, hooks, and " other tackling lying in a round; and on his other hand are his angle- " rods of ſeveral ſorts;* and by them this is written,—' That he died 13th " Feb. 1601, [1601-2] being aged ninety-five years,† forty of which he " had been dean of St. Paul's church; and that his age had neither im- " paired his hearing, nor dimmed his eyes, nor weakened his memory, nor " made any of the faculties of his mind weak or uſeleſs.' 'Tis ſaid that " angling and temperance were great cauſes of theſe bleſſings; and I wiſh " the like to all that imitate him, and love the memory of ſo good " a man."

Beſide ſome tracts in defence of the proteſtant religion, he was author, (ſays Walton) of " that good, plain, unperplexed Catechiſm, which is printed with our good old Service Book." His larger Catechiſm was printed in 4to. the leſſer in 8vo. and it was alſo tranſlated into Greek and Hebrew.‡

* Old Iſaac is not quite accurate in his deſcription of this picture. The bible, lines, hooks and other fiſhing tackle, are placed before him; and his angle-rods of different ſorts are over his head.

†This is a miſtake; he was but ninety-three years old when he died.

‡ Heroolog. Ang. p. 218.

THOMAS TICKELL.

THOMAS Tickell, who deſervedly holds a high rank among our minor poets, was the ſon of the reverend Richard Tickell, and was born at Bridekirk in Cumberland, in the year 1686. His father, who, according to Jacob, was well preferred in the north of England, died before the year 1720. The name of his mother has not been tranſmitted to us.

At the age of fifteen, in 1701, he was admitted a member of Queen's college in Oxford. In 1710, two years after he had taken the degree of maſter of arts, he was choſen fellow; and not having entered into holy orders, was enabled by a diſpenſation from the crown to hold his fellowſhip, which he poſſeſſed till the year 1726, when he vacated it by marrying a lady of the name of Euſtace, at Dublin, where in conſequence of his official ſituation he then reſided.

Mr. Tickell's friendſhip and connexion with Addiſon having greatly contributed to his introduction into the world, we are naturally led to enquire how it commenced. Though they were both of the ſame college, this circumſtance could not have been the occaſion of their mutual regard; for Addiſon, who was ſixteen years older than his friend, was not long a member of Queen's, having ſpeedily migrated to Magdalen college, and had left the univerſity before Tickell became an academick. It is certain, however, that ſome degree of intimacy ſubſiſted between them about the year 1707, Mr. Tickell having then, at which time he was but twenty-one years old, addreſſed a copy of verſes to Addiſon on his opera of ROSAMOND. Addiſon's name now ſtanding high in the literary world, the young poet naturally directed his firſt eſſay to one who had begun his academick courſe in the ſame college with himſelf; and it is not improbable that theſe verſes, as Jacob firſt ſtated, were the means



S Harding del.

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THOMAS TICKELL,

From an Original Picture,

in the Hall of Queens College Oxford

Pubd 1 Nov. 1796. by E & S Harding Pall Mall

of his becoming acquainted with that gentleman, and recommended him to his favour.

In conſequence of this connection, when Addiſon went to Ireland as ſecretary to Thomas earl of Wharton, (1709,) he took young Tickell with him, as his private ſecretary; and afterwards, (1717,) when he was promoted to the high office of Secretary of ſtate in England, he made his friend his under-ſecretary; a circumſtance that probably occaſioned the coldneſs which ever afterwards ſubſiſted between our author and Sir Richard Steele, who thought himſelf much better entitled to that office; and not long afterwards ſuffered an additional mortification, when Addiſon on his death committed the charge of publiſhing his works to Tickell, in preference to his old and amiable literary aſſociate.

Mr. Addiſon having reſigned the place of Secretary of ſtate in March, 1717-18, by his recommendation to the younger Mr. Craggs, his ſucceſſor, Tickell was continued in the office of under-ſecretary, and held it till the death of that gentleman, in February, 1720-21. A few years afterwards (June, 1724,) he was appointed ſecretary to the lords juſtices of Ireland; and continued to hold that ſtation till his death, which happened at Bath, April 21, 1740.* By his wife already mentioned, he left a daughter, who afterwards was married to —— Sweeny, eſq. and a ſon named John, who died abroad in May, 1793, leaving three ſons; Thomas Tickell, eſq. now living, the reverend John Tickell, who is beneficed in the church; and the late ingenious Richard Tickell, eſq. who, by the favour of Frederick lord North, was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the Stamp-office, Sep. 4, 1781, and died at Hampton-court, Nov. 4, 1793. By the former of theſe gentlemen the original portrait of our author, (from which our engraving has been made,) together with that of his friend Mr. Addiſon, was preſented to Queen's college in Oxford, a few years ago, on his ſon being admitted a member there.—The wife of the poet ſurvived him above fifty years, having died at Dublin in the year 1792, probably about eighty-five years old.

It has long been a ſubject of doubt, whether the verſion of the firſt book of the Iliad, which was publiſhed in 1715, under the name of our author,

* Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1740.

in oppoſition to Pope's tranſlation, was really written by him. Pope always thought it was the performance of Addiſon; and of this opinion was Sir Richard Steele* and Dr. Young, who was bred at the ſame univerſity with Tickell, and his contemporary there, and lived in ſuch intimacy with him, that he ſaid it was impoſſible that a poetical tranſlation of that length could have been made by Tickell without his having ſeen or heard of it. The truth, however, probably is, that this tranſlation was made originally by Tickell, and reviſed at a ſubſequent period by Addiſon; and ſuch was the account given by Mr. Watts, an old printer, who ſaid that he had ſeen the tranſlation in Tickell's hand-writing, with ſeveral interlineations and corrections by Addiſon.

All the contemporary accounts repreſent Mr. Tickell as no leſs amiable in private life, than diſtinguiſhed as an elegant and nervous poet. Of his lighter poetical compoſitions, his ballad of COLIN AND LUCY is perhaps beſt known, and has been long admired by readers of that ſpecies of poetry. Among his graver pieces, on which his fame is principally founded, the verſes on the death of Lord Cadogan deſerve to be particularly mentioned, becauſe they have not been noticed by Dr. Johnſon, though perhaps little inferior to his admirable elegy on the death of Addiſon; "than which," ſays that judicious critick, "a more ſublime or more elegant funeral poem is not to be found in the whole compaſs of Engliſh literature."

* See his Epiſtle to Mr. Congreve, prefixed to the comedy of the DRUMMER, 4to. 1722.



COL.L LANGHORNE

From a scarce Print in Englands Worthys in the Collection

of S. Cronk Esq.r

Pub.d Jan.y 1796 by E.& S. Harding Pall Mall.

COLONEL LANGHORNE.

COLONEL Langhorne (according to Lord Clarendon*) was a gentleman of good extraction, and had a conſiderable landed property in South Wales. He had been bred a page under Robert, the ſecond earl of Eſſex, while that nobleman had a command in the Low Countries; and was a great favourite of his. In conſequence of this connexion and attachment, he firſt became engaged in the rebellion, without any ill-will to the king. But afterwards thinking himſelf ill requited by the parliament, he became diſcontented, and reſolved, in 1648, in conjunction with his friends Col. Powell and Poyer, to take the opportunity of the Scots coming in to reſcue Charles out of the hands of the army, to declare for his majeſty. However, he thought it prudent to ſend a confidential friend to Paris, to inform the prince of Wales, who was then there, of their determination, and of the ſupplies which they wanted, without which they could not do the king any effectual ſervice.

On an aſſurance being given them by Lord Jermyn under his hand, that they ſhould immediately be furniſhed with whatever was neceſſary, before they could be preſſed by the enemy, Langhorne and his friends declared themſelves in favour of their ſovereign. However, notwithſtanding Jermyn's promiſe, having received no ſupply of money or ammunition, they were unable to defend the caſtle of Pembroke, in which they were made priſoners by Cromwell, previous to his marching againſt the Scots.

Neither Clarendon, nor any other of the contemporary writers that we have ſeen, have aſcertained the time of this gentleman's death.

* Hiſt. of the Rebellion, vol. v. p. 143, 8vo.

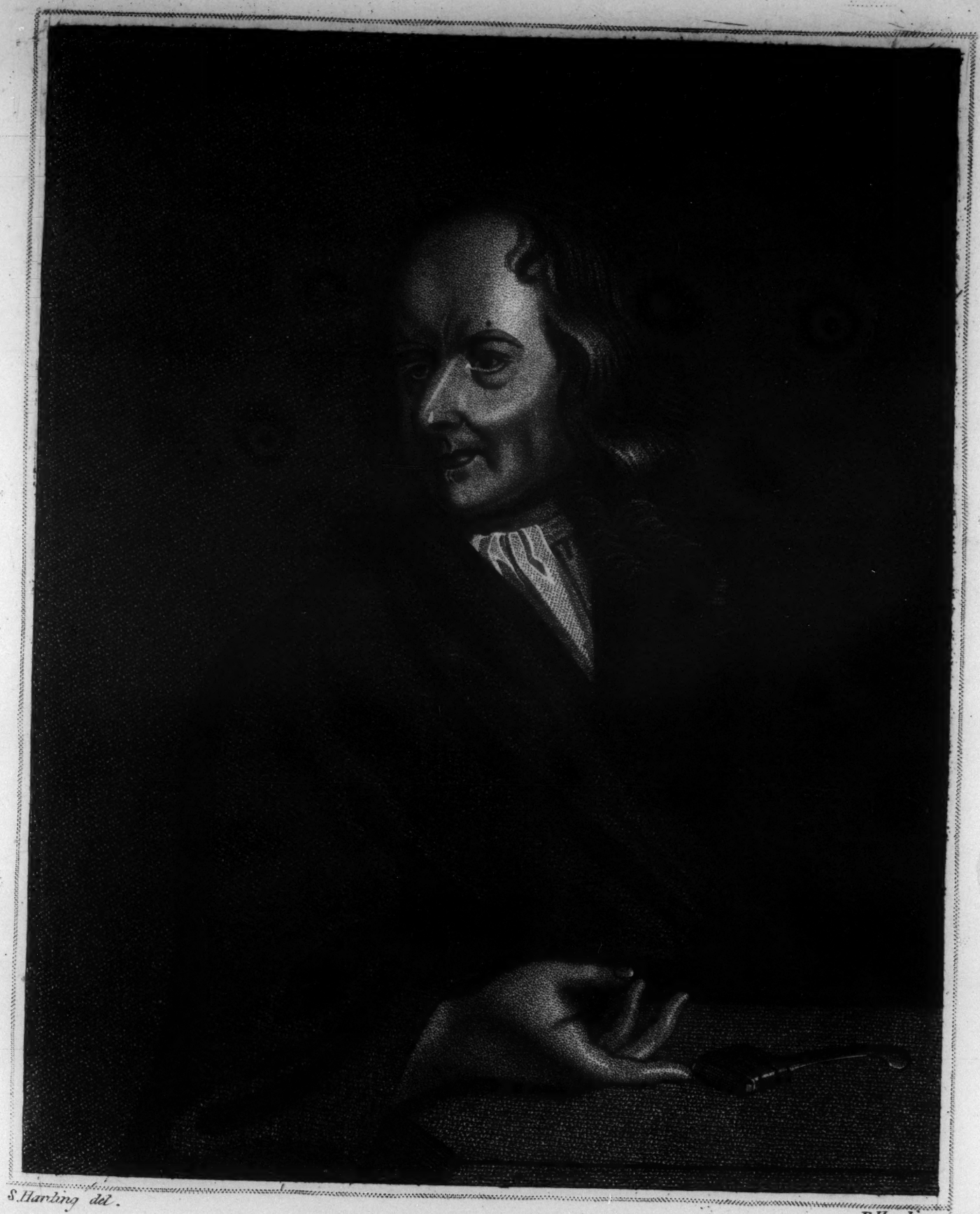
THEODORE HAAK

WAS born in the year 1605, at Newhauſen, near Wormes, in the Palatinate; but urged either by a thirſt for knowledge, or the troubled ſtate of affairs in his own country, he arrived in England when only twenty years of age, and remained a ſhort time at the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, from whence he proceeded to viſit the ſeveral ſeats of learning in other countries; and having paſſed three years in travelling, he entered himſelf a commoner of Glouceſter-hall, Oxford, in 1629, where he reſided till 1632, but did not take a degree; though he was admitted into deacon's orders by Dr. John Hall, biſhop of Exeter.

During the German wars, he was appointed a procurator to receive the benevolence-money raiſed in ſeveral dioceſes in England, to be tranſmitted to the ſeat of war. He was afterwards invited by the Elector Palatine to accept the office of his ſecretary, which ſituation he declined, as well as that of reſident at London for the city of Hamburgh; but there is reaſon to believe he afterwards accepted ſome publick employment,* though it does not appear what ſtation he filled.

In conſequence of the various opinions which were entertained on queſtions of religion, and of the expediency which Cromwell ſaw (whether from motives of piety or policy it is unneceſſary to inquire) of directing the national attention to a ſettled form of worſhip, a favourable opportunity offered of diſplaying and employing the talents and induſtry of Haak. It is well known, that the States-general of the United Netherlands, in order to quell inteſtine differences in their churches, had cauſed a national ſynod to be held at Dort in 1618, to which all the moſt learned and eminent divines from the ſeveral univerſities were invited; from among whom a committee was choſen, (conſiſting of profeſſors equally famed for their judgment and ſkill in the Greek and Hebrew languages) to ſuperintend the publication of a new and accurate tranſlation of the Bible, with anno-

* Commons Journals, vol. 5, March 30, 1648.



S. Harding del.

F. Harding sc.

THEODORE HAAK.

From an Original Picture in the Bodleian Gallery.

OXFORD.

Pub.d 1. Oct.r 1796. by S & E. Harding Pall Mall.

tations on the various difficult and abſtruſe paſſages. £25,000 ſterling was the ſum voted by the States-general towards defraying the expences of this laudable undertaking, the purſuit of which employed the committee of divines until 1637, when the reſult of their laborious inquiries was publiſhed in Dutch, and as univerſally admired as the knowledge of that language would admit.

The Aſſembly of Divines which met at Weſtminſter in 1643, having reſolved that no better confeſſion of faith could be preſented to the people than that declared by the ſynod of Dort, known by the title of the *Dutch Annotations*; and a petition having been preſented to the houſe of commons (Nov. 30, 1647,) praying that Haak might be appointed tranſlator and ſole publiſher of that valuable work; an ordinance was paſſed, 30th March, 1649, forbidding all perſons, excepting Theodore Haak, or his aſſigns, to publiſh the ſaid tranſlation, on penalty of £1000. There is alſo an entry on the Journals about the ſame time, "that the ſervices of Theodore Haak in Denmark ſhould be taken into conſideration on that day three weeks;" but no further proceedings appear to have been grounded on that reſolution.

To the tranſlation (which was publiſhed in two volumes folio in 1657) an atteſtation was prefixed from the Aſſembly of Divines, commending Haak for his "faithfulneſs in many publick employments, and his dexterity in tranſlating many Engliſh books of practical divinity into German."

He alſo tranſlated into High Dutch, in blank verſe, half Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, and a large collection of Spaniſh proverbs. As a philoſopher, much of his character may be learnt from his writings in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1682.

Having paſſed his life in the purſuit of learning, and contributed by his beſt endeavours to the edification of mankind, he died in the houſe of a kinſman, in an obſcure alley near Fetter-lane, on Sunday, May 9, 1690, and was buried in a vault under the chancel of St. Andrew's church, Holborn, lamented by the moſt learned and eminent men of that day. He who could number among his friends, Prince Rupert, Dr. Uſher archbiſhop of Armagh, Selden, Dr. Hall biſhop of Norwich, Dr. Prideaux, Dr. Walton, and Dr. Wilkins, both biſhops of Cheſter, and Dr. Alabaſter, the celebrated Latin poet, could have been no inconſiderable man.

WILLIAM BAGWELL.

THE engraved portrait of this gentleman, which we have copied, is prefixed to a book entitled, "Wit's Extraction, conveyed to the ingenious in riddles, obſervations, and morals, by W. B." Under the print are the following lines:

"In traffick firſt his youthful time he ſpent,
"And over ſeas to foreign countries went;
"But nature croſt him there, knowing his parts
"Were deſtin'd rather to improve the arts:
"His ſerious hours on them, his hours of leiſure,
"Elſewhere the firſt, the next here brings you pleaſure."

According to the account given by himſelf, in the preface to another work, entitled "The Myſtery of Aſtronomy," 12mo. 1655, he was born about the year 1592, and bred a merchant; and having ſpent ſome time abroad in ſettling correſpondencies, returned to London, and lived in good credit and repute for ſome years; but ſuſtaining great loſſes "beyond the ſeas, occaſioned (as he tells us) by the differences between our nation and the French," he was reduced to much diſtreſs, and at length thrown into priſon: during a long confinement, he there ſtudied aſtronomy and arithmetick, and compoſed two works on thoſe ſubjects, the former of which has been already mentioned; but the latter was never publiſhed.

In the preface to his "Myſtery of Aſtronomy," (which is dedicated to Mr. Thomas Buſhell, the old ſervant and amanuenſis of Sir Francis Bacon,) he tells us, that he had long wiſhed for an opportunity to depoſite his work in ſome univerſity, college, or library, and that he "found none ſo ac-



Effigies Gulielmi Bagwell
Ætat: 66. Anō: Dom: 1659.

ceptable as the erection of Sir Francis Bacon's college, intended to be eſtabliſhed in Lambeth Marſh near London, where, God willing, it ſhall remain as a teſtimony of my zealous affection to the furtherance of ſo worthy an inſtitution for the advancement of learning."—Of this intended college we do not recollect that the biographers of Bacon have made any mention; nor do we know more of Mr. Bagwell than that he died in 1659. Among the encomiaſtick lines prefixed to the little tract which has furniſhed us with this notice, is a copy of verſes by Sir Thomas Urquhart, which do not impreſs us with a high idea of his poetical powers.

CHARLES, DUKE OF RICHMOND.

CHARLES Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lenox, was born about 1630. His father, George lord D'Aubigny, a gallant and amiable young nobleman, was next ſurviving brother to James duke of Lenox in Scotland, created duke of Richmond by Charles I. Auguſt 8, 1641. On the breaking out of the civil war, Lord D'Aubigny took up arms in behalf of his ſovereign, and loſt his life in his defence, being killed at the battle of Edgehill in 1642, as was ſuppoſed through the treachery of a Dutchman, one of his officers: he left by his wife Catharine, daughter of Theophilus earl of Suffolk, one ſon Charles, and one daughter, afterwards married to Henry lord O'Bryen, ſon of the earl of Thomond in Ireland.

Charles was by letters patent dated at Oxford Dec. 10, 1646, advanced to the dignity of Lord Stuart of Newbury, and earl of Lichfield,* in recompence for the ſervices performed by his family; not only his father, but alſo his two uncles, having loſt their lives in the royal cauſe; Lord John Stuart at Rowton-heath near Cheſter, and Lord Bernard at Alresford. And on the demiſe of his couſin Eſme duke of Richmond in 1660, he ſucceeded to that title, it having been intailed on the iſſue of James, created in 1641, with remainder to the iſſue male of his younger brothers ſucceſſively.

After the Reſtoration he was made a knight of the garter, and was ſeveral times employed in publick tranſactions; as it ſhould ſeem, more out of regard to his rank, than for any talents he poſſeſſed. In 1672 he was ſent ambaſſador to Denmark, "to give a luſtre (ſays Burnet) to the negociation, which was chiefly managed by Mr. Henſhaw:" and he died

* Dugdale's BARONAGE, iii. 427.



CHAS STUART *DUKE of* RICHMOND

From a Miniature of the same size.

by S.Cooper.

in the Collection of Lord Orford *at Strawberry Hill.*

Pubd Nov.1. 1796 by S & E. Harding Pall Mall.

at Elſineur the 12th of December in that year: his body was brought to England, and interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel.

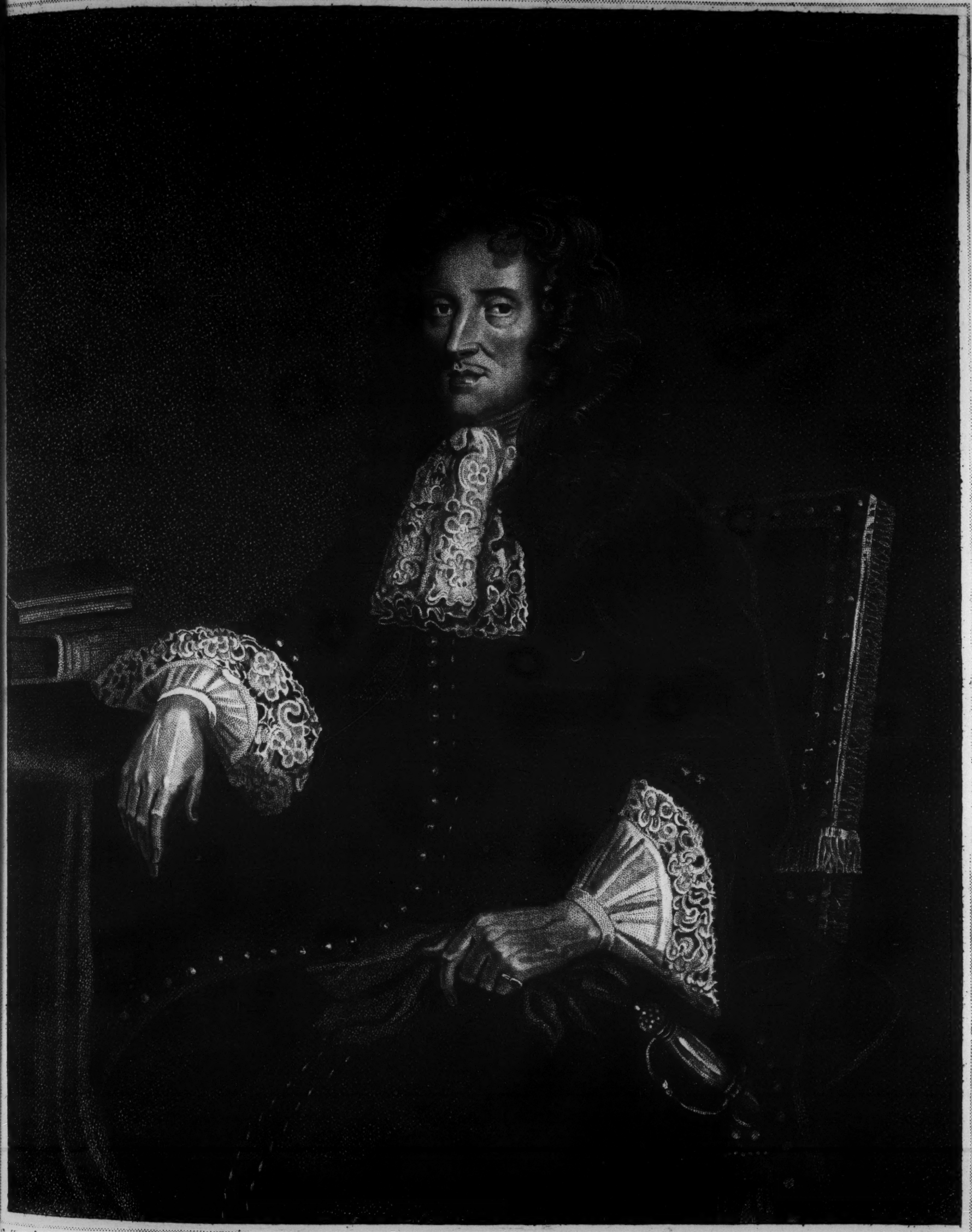
This nobleman was thrice married, but left no iſſue; firſt to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Rogers of Briemſton in Dorſetſhire; ſecondly to Margaret, daughter of Laurence Banaſter of Paſſenham, Bucks, and widow of William Lewis of the Vann in Glamorganſhire; and thirdly to Frances, daughter of Walter Stuart, eſq; a lady who bears a conſpicuous part in the "Memoirs of Count Grammont." The king was deſperately in love with her, and it was ſuppoſed had a deſign of being divorced from his queen, in order to marry her. Lord Clarendon, it was thought, promoted the match with the duke of Richmond, to prevent this deſign; which eventually brought on his diſgrace, as the king reſented it in a very high degree. The ducheſs died Oct. 15, 1702.

TOBIAS RUSTAT.

IT is to be lamented, that of this benevolent and reſpectable perſon very few notices have been tranſmitted to us; ſo few indeed, that we muſt content ourſelves with merely tranſcribing the ſhort account given of him by Mr. Granger; which, together with his epitaph, contains all that has hitherto been diſcovered concerning him.

He was born, as appears from his monumental inſcription, in the year 1606; and was keeper of the palace of Hampton-Court, and yeoman of the robes to King Charles the Second. "Being ſenſible (ſays Granger) how much youth of a liberal turn of mind muſt ſuffer for want of a competent ſubſiſtence at the Univerſity, what a check poverty is to a riſing genius, and what an ill effect the want of the common advantages of ſociety has upon a man's future behaviour and conduct in life, he beſtowed a conſiderable part of his fortune upon young ſtudents in Oxford and Cambridge. He gave 1000l. to purchaſe 50l. a year; the income of which was chiefly to be applied to the augmentation of thirteen poor fellowſhips at St. John's college in Oxford. He founded eight fellowſhips at Jeſus college, in Cambridge, for the orphans of poor clergymen. He was a conſiderable benefactor to Bridewell in London, and contributed liberally towards the building of St. Paul's church. The brazen ſtatue of Charles II. in the middle of the great court at Chelſea, [which coſt 500l.*] and the equeſtrian ſtatue of him at Windſor, were erected at his expence. This very charitable perſon, who while he lived was a bleſſing to the poor and to the publick, died, to the great regret of all that knew his worth, in 1693."—"It appears, (ſays his great-nephew, who was living

* Lyſons's ENVIRONS OF LONDON, ii. 155.



S. Harding del.

Gardiner sc

TOBIAS RUSTAT

From an Original Picture by Sr. P. Lely in the Hall of Jesus College Cambridge.

Publd. 1. Dec. 1796 by S. & I. Harding Pall Mall.

in 1775,) that from no very plentiful fortune, he gave in all 10735l. in benefactions long before his death, moſt of them near thirty years.*"

His epitaph, which has been preſerved by Blomefield, in his COLLECTANEA CANTABRIGIENSIA, is as follows:

"Tobias Ruſtat, yeoman of the robes to king Charles II. whom he "ſerved with all faithfulneſs, in his adverſity as well as proſperity. "The greateſt part of the eſtate he gathered by GOD's bleſſing, the king's "favour, and his induſtry, he diſpoſed [of] in his life-time, in works of "charity. He found, the more he beſtowed upon churches, hoſpitals, "univerſities, and colleges, and upon poor widows of orthodox miniſters, "the more he had at the year's end: neither was he unmindful of his "kindred and relations, in making them proviſions out of what remained. "He died a bachelor, the 15th day of March, in the year, &c. 1693. "aged 87 years."

* Letter from Tobias Ruſtat, eſq. to Joſeph Gulſton, eſq. quoted by Mr. Granger. BIOGR. HIST. III. 416.

FRANCES HOWARD,

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND.

FRANCES Howard was daughter of Thomas Howard, viſcount Bindon, (grandſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk) by Mabella Burton; and was probably born about the year 1580. Her mother is ſaid by Wilſon and Dugdale to have been a daughter of Edward duke of Buckingham; but the marriage of Thomas lord Bindon to Mabel Burton, June 7, 1577, has been aſcertained by Mr. Lyſons, from the regiſter of Carſhalton in Kent;* and that this lady was the iſſue of that marriage, we learn, not only from the funeral certificate of her firſt huſband, in the Heralds-office, but from an entry in the regiſter abovementioned, made by a ſubſequent vicar, who has particularly recorded this fact.†

Her firſt huſband was Henry Prannel, a very rich vintner, who died without iſſue in Dec. 1599; and ſoon afterwards, being extremely beautiful and rich, ſhe had many ſuitors, among whom were Sir William Woodhouſe,‡ Sir George Rodney, and Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, a younger ſon of the Protector Somerſet. On her giving her hand, early in the reign of James the Firſt, to the earl of Hertford, who was at that time near ſeventy years old, Sir George Rodney is ſaid to have addreſſed to her ſome plaintive verſes written with his own blood, and then to have deſtroyed himſelf by falling on his ſword.§ In one of Aſhmole's MSS. in the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford,‖ is preſerved an epiſtle in verſe to our ducheſs, ſaid to be written by Sir George; but whether a copy of that already mentioned, or the effuſion of ſome other pen after his death, is uncertain.

* Environs of London, i. 134. † Ibid. p. 135.

‡ "It is ſaid that Sir William Woodhouſe would fain marry the rich widow Prannel, richly left indeed." Letter from Rowland White to Sir Robert Sydney, Jan. 16, 1599-1600. Sydney Papers, ii 160.

§ Wilſon's Hist. of James I. p. 258. ‖ No. 781.



The portraiture of the illustreous Princeße Frances Duchess of Richmond and Lenox daugter of Thomas Lr. Howard of Bindon ſonne of Thomas Duke of Norfolk whoſe mother was Elisabeth daughter of Edward Duke of Buckingham.

Anno 1623 inſculptum a Guilb. Paſseo Londinum.

While her ſecond huſband was yet living, Lodowick Stuart, duke of Richmond, addreſſed and courted her, according to Wilſon, "in ſeveral odd diſguiſes;" and in little more than two months after Lord Hertford's death, which happened in April, 1621, ſhe married the duke.

Her extreme vanity and parſimony having been already mentioned in our account of her laſt huſband, where ſome further particulars may be found concerning her,* we ſhall only add here, that the duke of Richmond dying in Feb. 1623-4, ſhe a third time became a widow, in which ſtate ſhe continued till her death, which happened in 1639, when probably ſhe was about ſixty years old. She was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, where a ſumptuous monument was erected to her memory.

There is a portrait of this celebrated lady in Lord Orford's gallery at Strawberry-Hill; another at the earl of Stamford's at Durham; and a third in weeds, with the duke's picture at her breaſt, at Longleat, the ſeat of the marquis of Bath.

* Vol. I. p. 146.

THOMAS, LORD AUDLEY.

SIR Thomas Audley was born in Eſſex, but neither the time, nor particular place of his birth, has hitherto been aſcertained. He was born probably about the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh, which commenced in 1486, and he inherited, according to Lloyd,* a good patrimony. He was bred in the ſtudy of the law; and firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his reading on the ſtatute of privileges; but whatever his legal abilities may have been, his progreſs to preferment was without doubt ſomewhat ſmoothed by thoſe ſpeeches in parliament, which we are told he made in ſupport of the prerogative, "after he had withdrawn himſelf from *popularity*." He appears, indeed, through life, to have regulated himſelf by the accommodating maxim of the celebrated William Paulett, marquis of Wincheſter, who, being queſtioned by one of his intimate friends how he had contrived to retain a high ſituation at court for thirty years together, amid the changes of ſo many chancellors and other great miniſters, replied, "*Ortus ſum ex ſalice, non ex quercu*;" I was made of the pliable willow, not of the ſtubborn oak.†

His firſt promotion was to the ſtewardſhip of the duchy of Suffolk; from whence he roſe to be attorney to the duchy of Lancaſter. In the *black* parliament, as it was called, on account of their indiſcriminate deſtruction of all the monaſteries and other religious houſes in England, he was choſen ſpeaker, ſucceeding Sir Thomas More in that office, when he was appointed lord keeper of the great ſeal; and when in return for the abbey lands being beſtowed on the king in *groſs*, his majeſty dealt them out by *retail* to the leading lords and members of the houſe of commons,

* STATESMEN OF ENGLAND, 8vo. 1665. † Naunton's FRAGMENTA REGALIA.



Painted by Hans Holbein — Engraved by P. W. Tomkins

AUDLEY, LORD CHANCELLOR.

From the Original in the Poſſeſſion of Lord Howard, at Audley End.

London Pub. Feb. 1 1792. by E Harding Fleet St.

Sir Thomas at this "*great feaſt*," (to uſe Fuller's quaint language,) took care to have the "*firſt cut*" for himſelf,* obtaining the priory of the Trinity in Aldgate Ward, London, which was diſſolved in 1531. He afterwards obtained large grants of abbey lands in various counties.

In Michaelmas term, 1532, he was made a ſerjeant at law, and in the following year, May 20, 1533, was appointed lord keeper of the great ſeal; (in the room of Sir Thomas More, who was removed from that office;) on the 26th of June, 1533-4, he was made lord chancellor;† and, near five years afterwards, 29th Nov. 1538, Baron Audley, of Walden, in the county of Eſſex. In 1540 he was elected a knight of the garter. In addition to his being handſome and majeſtick in his perſon, which we learn from Naunton was a ſtrong recommendation to Henry's kindneſs, his ready compliance with his maſter's humour, doubtleſs, facilitated his progreſs to theſe high honours; for to ſecure at once the favour of the king and of the people, he, whilſt a member of the houſe of commons, brought in no leſs than ſix bills againſt the clergy. 1. Againſt extortion in the eccleſiaſtical courts; 2. againſt exactions by means of mortuaries; 3. to prevent their following worldly occupations, as grazing, tanning, &c. 4. to prevent their engaging in merchandize; 5. againſt non-reſidence; 6. againſt pluralities, and to encreaſe the ſalaries of curates.

In cunning, this learned lord ſeems to have been at leaſt equal to the moſt wily courtier of that or any other period, if Lloyd's account of him may be relied on; who informs us, that "he underſtood buſineſs well, "and men better, and knew king Henry's temper better than himſelf, "whom he ſurpriſed always to his own bent; *never moving any of his ſuits "to him but when in haſte, and moſt commonly amuſing him with other matter "untill he paſſed his requeſt.*"

In a politician who appears not to have wanted any inſtructions from the writings of Machiavel, we ſhould not expect to find much liberality of mind: he however manifeſted his regard to literature by obtaining, in the

* WORTHIES, *Eſſex*, p. 327.—This writer's account of Lord Audley's various promotions is very inaccurate.

† Dugdale's ORIG. JUD.

year 1542, from Henry the Eighth, a new charter of incorporation for Magdalen college in Cambridge (originally founded in 1519 by Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham); and endowed it, on its revival, (for by the attainder of Buckingham it was ſuppoſed to be forfeited to the crown,) with lands for the maintenance of a maſter and four fellows, which number, by ſubſequent benefactions, has been encreaſed to ſixteen.

After having held the great ſeal for eleven years, Lord Audley died poſſeſſed of the office of lord chancellor, April 30, 1544, and was buried in the church of Saffron Walden, where, as Fuller tells us, a *lamentable* epitaph is inſcribed on his monument: it is indeed ſo *lamentable*, that we are confident our readers will not regret its omiſſion.

By his wife, whoſe name has not been tranſmitted to us, he left only one daughter, named Margaret, married firſt to lord Henry Dudley, (a younger ſon of John duke of Northumberland,) who was ſlain at the battle of St. Quintin in Picardy, Aug. 10, 1557, and died without iſſue. She afterwards became the ſecond wife of Thomas, the fourth duke of Norfolk, by whom ſhe had two daughters, and three ſons; Thomas, created in 1603 earl of Suffolk; Henry, who died young; and William, of Naworth in Cumberland, anceſtor to the preſent earl of Carliſle. Thomas, earl of Suffolk, the eldeſt ſon of this marriage, was in 1603 appointed lord chamberlain of the houſhold, which place he held till July 10, 1614, when he was conſtituted lord treaſurer of England, from which office, four years afterwards, he was diſmiſſed with great diſgrace, being fined 30,000l. for taking bribes, and embezzling his majeſty's treaſure. He built the vaſt ſtructure called Audley Inn, (or Audley End) in Eſſex, the greater part of which has been ſince demoliſhed. The deſign was furniſhed by his uncle, Henry Howard, earl of Northampton.



Harding del. *Harding sc*

Sr. Thos. OVERBURY.

Æ. SVE. 32. Ann. 1613.

from *an Original Picture by* C. Jansen,
in the Bodlean Gallery Oxford.

Pub. 1. May 1796. by F. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

THOMAS Overbury, ſon of Nicholas Overbury of Burton on the Hill in Glouceſterſhire, by Mary his wife, daughter of Giles Palmer of Compton Scorfen in Warwickſhire, was born at the latter place, in the year 1581.* In Michaelmas term, 1595, he was admitted a gentleman-commoner of Queen's college in Oxford, where he was much diſtinguiſhed for his proficiency in literature; and in Nov. 1598, he took the degree of bachelor of arts. Soon afterwards he became a member of the Middle Temple;† a courſe of education which was then adopted by many gentlemen who had no fixed determination to follow the profeſſion of the law. How long he continued to reſide there, has not been aſcertained. It has been ſaid, that after ſojourning for a ſhort time in one of the inns of court, he went abroad to improve himſelf by foreign travel; but there is reaſon to believe that he remained in London for ſome time after the acceſſion of King James to the Engliſh throne, and made his firſt excurſion to France about the year 1604; where it is probable he firſt became acquainted with Robert Carr,‡ who afterwards, in conjunction with the counteſs of Eſſex, and the earl of Northampton, deprived him of his life.

His fatal connexion with that minion of King James being the principal circumſtance in his unfortunate hiſtory, it may not be improper in this place

* Wood's ATHEN. OXON. i. col. 387.

† So Wood. Lloyd (STATE WORTHIES, p. 544,) ſays, he was of Gray's Inn; and Sanderſon, in his HIST. OF K. JAMES, places him at Lincoln's Inn: ſo difficult is it to aſcertain the moſt minute fact of former times.

‡ In an animated expoſtulatory letter which Overbury wrote [in September, 1613, a few days before his death] to Carr, then Viſcount Rocheſter, he reproaches him with forgetting a friend, between whom and Rocheſter "*nine years love* had ſubſiſted." Winwood's MEMORIALS, iii. 478. Carr went to France, probably in 1603 or 1604.

to correct a ſtrange error into which ſeveral hiſtorians* have fallen concerning him. In tracing the riſe of Carr, it has been ſaid that he was made a knight of the Bath July 24, 1603, previous to the coronation of James I. a circumſtance which theſe writers found it impoſſible to reconcile to the received ſtory of an accident having firſt introduced him to the notice and favour of his royal maſter, ſome years afterwards: the two accounts being utterly inconſiſtent with each other, both of them could not poſſibly be true.† But the accident which will preſently be mentioned, as the baſis of Carr's advancement, has been told with ſuch particularity, that there is no reaſon to ſuſpect its truth; nor is it at all inconſiſtent with his previous hiſtory; for he never was a knight of the bath. The truth is, that the Sir Robert Carr, or Ker, who received that honour on the king's coronation,‡ and was afterwards made a gentleman of his bedchamber, was a diſtinct perſon, who was created earl of Ancram by Charles I. June 24, 1633. Among Donne's Letters§ are ſeveral addreſſed to him by the title of the honourable Sir Robert Kerr;‖ to one of which the editor, who was Donne's ſon, has added, "*now earl of* Ankeram" [Ancram.] He was a kinſman and intimate friend of the perſon of both his names, with whom we are now concerned, who attained to ſuch high honours at a ſubſequent period; and

* Dugdale's BARONAGE, iii. 425. Wood, *ut ſupra*. GEN. DICT. viii. 71. ILLUST. HEADS, ii. 19. Carte's Hiſt. of England, iv. 9. Granger's BIOGR. HIST. i. 328.

† The perſons made knights of the bath at coronations, &c. were always either the ſons of noblemen, or gentlemen of high diſtinction. That dignity was never conferred on a page. Sir Richard Baker, ſpeaking of the twenty-five knights of the bath made in 1610, when Henry was created prince of Wales, ſays, "they were all great men and great mens ſons."

‡ The deſignation of this gentleman in Howes's Continuation of Stowe's Annals, 1631, p. 827, might have taught our hiſtorians that he was not the perſon afterwards created Viſcount Rocheſter, and earl of Somerſet. He is there called Sir Robert Carre of Newboth, a corruption probably of *Newbottle*, one of the ſeats and titles of the earl of Ancram. Robert Carr earl of Somerſet, was the third ſon of Sir Thomas Ker, laird of *Fernihurſt*. The Engliſh mode of ſpelling this name ſeems to have been adopted merely in conformity to the ſound.

§ 4to. 1654.

‖ Many of them were written after Somerſet's fall; one ſo late as on the 4th of Jan. 1626-7. That referred to above, (Letters, p. 21,) though it has no date, is aſcertained to belong to the year 1619; for it is ſaid to have been written on Dr. Donne's going into Germany. He went there with Sir James Hay, Viſcount Doncaſter, (afterwards earl of Carliſle) in May, 1619.

Robert, the ſecond earl of Lothian, enjoyed that title from 1609, to 1624, when he died; leaving only a daughter, named Anne, who married Sir William Ker, eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert Ker, knight of the Bath, mentioned in the text, (by his firſt wife,) which William was in 1631 created earl of Lothian. Charles, his ſon by his ſecond wife, Anne Stanley, only daughter of William earl of Derby, (to whom the earldom of Ancram was limited, with remainder to his brother Sir William Ker, earl of Lothian,) dying without iſſue, the two titles of Lothian and Ancram are now united in the preſent marquis of Lothian.

probably the Knight of the Bath aſſiſted him at his firſt outſet in life. When the favourite became prime miniſter, he by Overbury's advice, to avoid publick odium, ſuffered none but Engliſhmen to be about him in any degree of familiarity, with the ſingle exception of this Sir Robert Ker, with whom he has been confounded.*

The real riſe of Robert Carr, Overbury's patron, originated without doubt, like many more important matters, from an accidental circumſtance. He was the third ſon of Sir Thomas Ker, a Scottiſh gentleman, of ruined fortune, whoſe ſufferings, in conſequence of his attachment to the crown,¶ were ſuch, that the king, while yet in Scotland, took his ſon Robert into his ſervice as a page; in which capacity he attended his maſter into England. In Scotland, agreeably to the French faſhion, the royal pages uſed to ſtand on various parts of the king's carriage, when he went abroad in ſtate; but this not being the Engliſh cuſtom, twelve footmen were appointed to walk by King James's coach, (as they had done by that of Elizabeth,) in their room; and Carr, with the other pages of this deſcription, was diſmiſſed, with a good ſuit of cloaths, and fifty pounds in his pocket.† With this little ſtock, to which probably ſome addition was made by his kinſman Sir Robert Ker, or his patron the earl of Dunbar, he went to France; where, as has already been ſuggeſted, his acquaintance with Overbury appears to have firſt commenced. On his return he was recommended to James Lord Hay, afterwards earl of Carliſle, and being a young man of a comely perſon‡ and good addreſs, he was entertained in his ſervice; and was choſen by that nobleman at a tilting to preſent his

* Welden's Court and Character of King James, p. 64.

¶ Somerſet after his condemnation, in a petition to the king, reminded him of his father's merits and ſufferings in the royal cauſe.

† Wilſon's Hiſt. of Great Britain, p. 54. Firſt fourteen years of King James, p. 7.

‡ His features were ſmall, delicate, and effeminate. Donne in his Epithilamium on Somerſet's marriage, ſays,

" Be tried by *beauty*, and than
" The bridegroom is a *maid*, and not a man."

" He was (ſays Wilſon) rather well compacted than tall; his features and favour, comely and handſome, rather than beautiful; the hair of his head flaxen, that of his face tinctured with yellow."—This deſcription ſhews that the engraved portrait in the ILLUSTRIOUS HEADS, given as his, (like thoſe of Thurloe, Ben Jonſon, and Robert earl of Saliſbury,) is that of ſome other perſon. There is an original picture of him at Newbottle in Scotland, the ſeat of the marquis of Lothian; and there is an old ſmall 4to. print of him and his counteſs, which agrees ſufficiently well with Wilſon's account. The late Horace earl of Orford had a miniature of him by Hoſkins, done at a more advanced period of his life: " the face a ſharp oval, and his hair fair."

ſhield and device to the king; in the performance of which office, his horſe ſtarting, he was thrown off, and broke his leg.¶ This circumſtance attracted his majeſty's notice; and finding on inquiry that he had formerly been one of his pages, he became more intereſted about him; ordered him to be taken care of in his own palace, attended him in his confinement, and after his recovery not only made him a knight and a gentleman of his bedchamber, but, finding him very illiterate, condeſcended to become his inſtructor in the Latin tongue.* Wilſon places this event in 1611, in which he has been followed by other hiſtorians; but it muſt have happened on the 25th of July, 1607; for Carr was knighted at Hampton Court, Dec. 23, 1607;† on the 2d of Dec. 1608, he obtained a grant of an annuity of 600l. a year, for the term of fifteen years;‡ and about a month afterwards, (Jan. 9, 1608-9,) he procured a grant to him and his heirs of Sir Walter Ralegh's manor of Sherborne in Dorſetſhire.§ Theſe grants, we find, were conferred on one who had for ſome time baſked in the ſunſhine of royal favour. If, therefore, when the above-mentioned accident happened, Carr was twenty years old, as Wilſon aſſerts, when he came as a page from Scotland, in 1603, he was ſixteen.

When Overbury firſt became a ſuitor at court, he appears to have attached himſelf to Robert Cecil earl of Saliſbury; and either by his intereſt, or that of Carr, he was knighted at Greenwich, June 19, 1608.‖ In the following year he made a ſecond excurſion to France.**—Cecil, being very jealous of Carr, when he became a favourite of King James, and knowing Overbury's abilities, ſeems to have wiſhed to detach him from his patron, and to avail himſelf of his ſervices.§§ However, Overbury continued

¶ Wilſon, ut ſupra. Welden, p. 62. This accident, according to Welden, happened on a coronation day, i. e. July 25th.

* This does not ſolely reſt on the teſtimony of the writers above quoted. Sir Francis Bacon on the trial of Somerſet, obſerved, that it was well known he had a *better teacher* than Overbury.

† MSS. Harl. 6062. This circumſtance proves deciſively that he was not made a knight of the Bath in 1603.

‡ Pat. 6 Jac. p. 15. n. 6. § Pat. 6 Jac. p. 32. n. 3. ‖ MSS. Harl. 6063.

** Among Birch's MSS. in the Muſeum (4160) is a letter from Sir George Carew to Sir Thomas Overbury, *then at Paris*; dated July 21, 1609.

§§ Welden, *ubi ſupra*, p. 67. The earl of Somerſet at his trial ſaid in his defence,—"Another time my lord of Saliſbury ſent for him, and told him, that if *he would depend upon his favour*, he would preſently help him with a ſuit that ſhould benefit him 2000l. which preſently Overbury coming to me told me of; to which I anſwered, he did not need to rely upon any body but me, and that if he would he might command my purſe, and preſently have more than that: and ſo he had."—St. Trials, i. 258.

faithful to his treacherous friend, waiting for ſome favourable opportunity to advance his fortunes: and when Sir Robert Carr, in Jan. 1610-11, arrived to conſiderable power, being made treaſurer of Scotland in the room of the earl of Dunbar, and ſoon afterwards Viſcount Rocheſter and a knight of the garter, he obtained for Overbury (April 19, 1611) the reverſion of the office of Treaſurer of the chamber, then held by Lord Stanhope;* and his father, an ancient bencher of the Middle Temple, was made one of the Welch judges. Overbury at this time was Sewer to the king,† and a gentleman of the privy chamber;‡ a circumſtance which aggravated an offence that he gave Queen Anne, at what period is not known, but probably in June, 1611,§ having walked with his hat on in the privy garden at Greenwich, while her majeſty was looking out of one of the windows of the palace: this was conſidered as an act of ſuch inſolence and contempt, that it was highly reſented, nor could he obtain his pardon but on condition that he ſhould abſent himſelf from court;‖ on which occaſion he reſided for ſome time in the country, or went abroad.¶ To this circumſtance he probably alludes in his expoſtulatory letter to Rocheſter, when he ſpeaks of his *five months baniſhment*.

On his return to court, he found Rocheſter devoted to the counteſs of Eſſex, Lady Frances Howard, ſecond daughter of Thomas earl of Suffolk, and wife

* Pat. 9 Jac. p. 11. n. 5.—A few days afterwards Rocheſter endeavoured to force Lord Stanhope to ſurrender his office. "*I hear*," ſays Mr. Calvert in a letter to Sir Thomas Edmondes, dated May 6, 1611, "*that of late my Lord Viſcount Rocheſter has been dealing with my Lord* Stanhope *to have the poſſeſſion of it* [the place of Treaſurer of the chamber] for Overbury, at Midſummer next; which precipitation my Lord Stanhope miſlikes, though it be not in his power to keep or part withal." Birch's HISTORICAL VIEW, &c. 8vo. 1749, p. 340.

† Hiſtorical View, &c. *ubi ſupra*. ‡ Pat. 9 Jac. *ut ſupra*.

§ Sir Thomas Somerſet in a letter to Sir Thomas Edmondes, dated Nov. 8, 1611, ſays, in a poſtſcript, —"Sir Thomas Overbury is *received again* into court." HIST. VIEW, &c. p. 329.

‖ Lloyd, p. 544. Carte, iv. 9.—Sir Henry Wotton in a letter to Sir Edmund Bacon, April 22, 1613, (*Remains*, p. 418,) ſays, "It is conceived that the king hath for a good while been much diſtaſted with this gentleman [Overbury], for too ſtiff a carriage of his fortune, beſides *that ſcandalous offence of the queen at Greenwich*, which was never but a palliated cure." Somerſet alſo on his trial alludes to the ſame circumſtance.

¶ This kind of courtly penance was common at this time.—Henry Wriotheſley, earl of Southampton, in a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, dated 6th Aug. 1613, ſpeaking of Overbury, then in the Tower, propoſes —"that *on his ſubmiſſion* he ſhall have leave *to travel*; with a private intimation not to return till his Majeſty's pleaſure be further known: and much adoe there hath been to keepe him from a publique cenſure of baniſhment, and loſs of office, ſuch a rooted hatred lyeth in the king's heart towards him."—Winwood's MEMORIALS, iii. 475.

of Robert, the third earl of Eſſex, to whom ſhe had been married Jan. 6, 1605-6. On account, however, of the extreme youth of both parties, ſhe being then but thirteen, and he fourteen, the conſummation of their nuptials was delayed for ſome time, and the young lord ſet out on his travels. When he returned, either in 1609 or 1610, he claimed the rights of a huſband: ſhe however, for three years after their cohabitation, either contrived by her own frowardneſs, or artifices,¶ to prevent the conſummation of their nuptials; or by his inability, continued, as ſhe alledged, *virgo intacta*; an aſſertion to which her conduct, both before and after her huſband's return from abroad, did not procure any credit. Among her other gallants Henry prince of Wales has been named, and Sir Symonds D'Ewes* ſays, he was ſucceſsful; though Wilſon tells us, ſhe made advances to him, which he rejected with ſcorn.† About the middle of the year 1612,

¶ Wilſon, who ſome years afterwards lived in the houſhold of Lord Eſſex, ſays, that by the advice of Forman, (one of her inſtruments) "no linen came near his body that was not rinſed with their camphire compoſitions, and other faint and waſting ingredients; and all inward applications were foiſted on him, by corrupted ſervants, to leſſen and debilitate the ſeminal operations."

* See the Life of Henry Earl of Northampton, *ante*, p. 4.

† "This lady being taken with the growing fortunes of the Viſcount Rocheſter, and grounding more hope upon him than the uncertain and hopeleſs love of the prince, ſhe caſt her anchor there, which the prince ſoon diſcovered; for dancing one time among the ladies, and her glove falling down, it was taken up, and preſented to him by one that thought he did him acceptable ſervice; but the prince refuſed to receive it, ſaying publickly, *he would not have it, it is ſtretched by another*; meaning the viſcount." Wilſon, p. 56.

If we are to believe Donne, Lady Eſſex was perfectly chaſte, and had not granted Carr any favour before ſhe married him, though he acknowledges ſome *inſinuations* had been thrown out on this ſubject. Thus in a poem which he compoſed on the wedding of *this virtuous pair*, (Dec. 26, 1613) he ſays,—

"Be tried by beauty, and than
"The bridegroom is a maid, and not a man;
"If by that manly courage they be tried,
"*Which ſcorns unjuſt opinion*, then the bride
"Becomes a man."

Afterwards he ſpeaks more deciſively to this point, in the following extraordinary lines, which are found in *the Epithalamium* (on the ſame occaſion) *made at Lincoln's Inn:*

"You, and your other you, meet there [in bed] anon:
"Put forth, put forth, that *warm balm-breathing thigh*,
"Which when next time you in theſe ſheets will ſmother,
"There it muſt meet another,
"*Which never was*, but muſt be oft, *more nigh*."

He afterwards tells the bride, that when ſhe has retired to bed after ſupper,

"Thy ſelf muſt to him a new banquet grow,
And you muſt entertain,
And do all this day's dances o'er again."

On this ſubject this celebrated lady does not ſeem to have wanted any inſtructor.—One is curious to know whether this epithalamium (which, to uſe his own words on another occaſion, was compoſed by *Jack* Donne, not by Dr. Donne,) was ſet to muſick, for the entertainment of Queen Anne and her maids of honour, who were preſent at the wedding.

her criminal intercourſe with Rocheſter became notorious. At this time that favourite had no oſtenſible high office in the Engliſh court, though all the royal favours were diſpenſed through him; but having the cuſtody of the ſeals of both the ſecretaries of ſtate, after the death of Saliſbury in May that year, he acted proviſionally as if he were poſſeſſed of both thoſe employments: and knowing his own inability, he employed Overbury as his aſſiſtant;¶ placing ſuch confidence in him, that he was permitted to open all the diſpatches from abroad, and to take abſtracts of them, even before they had been inſpected by the king: and without doubt Overbury drew up all the anſwers that were at this time ſent to foreign courts. Being made the confidant of his friend's paſſion, he ſo far aſſiſted him as to write ſeveral letters for him to Lady Eſſex;* but when Rocheſter talked of a ſcheme, firſt deviſed by her wily great-uncle, the earl of Northampton, to procure a divorce from her huſband on the ground of their marriage being a nullity, in which caſe Rocheſter propoſed to marry her, Overbury, who hated the whole houſe of Howard, whether on that account, or from a regard to his friend's honour and reputation, remonſtrated with him in the ſtrongeſt terms againſt the imprudence and impropriety of a union with a woman of notorious unchaſtity, of which he had himſelf abundant proofs.† Rocheſter, inſtead of conforming to his friend's advice, parted

¶ Somerſet on his trial ſaid—"For the great truſt and communication of ſecrets between Overbury and me, and for the extracts that he took out of ambaſſadors' letters, I confeſs this: I knew his ability, and what I did was by the king's commiſſion."

* Winwood, iii. 478.—Sanderſon, p. 38, ſays that he had read theſe letters. Nothing more deciſively ſhews Carr's groſs illiteracy, than his employing Overbury to write *love-letters* for him. King James, who, as well as Overbury, had been his maſter, found him, it ſeems, no very apt ſcholar. A party writer of the laſt age (Sir Edward Peyton) ſays, that when Carr was made a privy-counſellor, "he furniſhed his library with twenty play-books and wanton romances, and had no other in his ſtudy"—*Divine Cataſtrophe of the Stuarts*, 1651. In this particular, probably, the author, though in general entirely unworthy of credit, did not greatly exaggerate.

† Several hiſtorians have given us the ſubſtance of this remonſtrance: but all their repreſentations are founded on a converſation which paſſed at Whitehall, between Carr, then Viſcount Rocheſter, and Overbury, not long before the latter was ſent to the Tower; which was given in evidence at the trial of Somerſet. H. Peyton, one of Overbury's ſervants, ſwore—"that in the privy-gallery at Whitehall, my lord of Somerſet coming late to his chamber, met there Sir Thomas Overbury:—*How now*, (ſays my lord) *are you up yet? Nay*, anſwers Sir Thomas Overbury, *what do* you *do here at this time of night? Will you never leave the company of that baſe woman? And ſeeing you do ſo neglect my advice, I deſire that tomorrow morning we may part, and that you will let me have that portion you know is due to me; and then I will leave you free to yourſelf, to ſtand on your own legs.* My lord of Somerſet [then only Viſcount Rocheſter] anſwered, *his legs were ſtrong enough to bear himſelf*; and ſo departed in great diſpleaſure."—"Peyton being aſked, how he heard this diſcourſe, [which paſſed at one o'clock in the morning] ſaid, it was in the dead of night, and he being in a room within the gallery, heard all that paſſed"—Lady Eſſex, it ſhould be obſerved, had probably an apartment at Whitehall with her father, then lord chamberlain.

from him in great diſpleaſure, telling him ſoon afterwards, when they met at Newmarket, that "he would be even with him:" and he kept his word; for he communicated to Lady Eſſex the language that Overbury had held concerning her, and the counſel which he had given; which ſo highly exaſperated that abandoned woman, that ſhe reſolved to revenge herſelf on him by taking away his life; a project in which her lover, and her great-uncle, Northampton, were baſe enough to join.

She at firſt (April 11, 1613,) endeavoured to perſuade Sir David Wood, who was diſcontented with Overbury on account of his having prevented him from ſucceeding in ſome application that he had made to Lord Rocheſter for a place at court, to aſſaſſinate him, promiſing to procure his pardon: but Wood, though he ſeems to have been ready enough to have perpetrated ſuch a crime, did not chooſe to venture his neck *on a woman's word*. After various conſultations, therefore, with her paramour and Northampton, it was reſolved that he ſhould be taken off by poiſon. For that purpoſe it was contrived that he ſhould be ſent to priſon, where by proper management he might be entirely in their power. To accompliſh this point, Rocheſter and Northampton mentioned Overbury to the king as a proper perſon to be ſent ambaſſador either to the archduke at Bruſſels, or to France. Rocheſter then gave his intended victim notice of the king's intention, and Overbury was at firſt inclined to acquieſce in the propoſal; but on further conſideration was perſuaded not to accept this office, which was repreſented by his falſe friend as only an honourable exile, that would remove him from court, and for ever mar his fortunes; and he was at the ſame time aſſured, that if the king ſhould take any umbrage at his non-compliance, Rocheſter would take care to ſoften his diſpleaſure. The archbiſhop of Canterbury had already ſounded him on the ſubject; and on the 21ſt of April, 1613, the lord chancellor (Egerton) and Lord Pembroke,* were, on Rocheſter's ſuggeſtion, ſent by the king to make a formal offer to Overbury of the ſtation of ambaſſador to a foreign court; which he peremptorily refuſed, urging with great warmth that his majeſty could neither in law or juſtice compel him to leave his

* Winwood, iii. 447.

native country. His refuſal being the ſame day reported to the king, and the inſolence of this ſpeech (as it was termed) being in private highly aggravated by Rocheſter, Overbury was ſummoned to appear before the Council; and his anſwer being adjudged a high contempt, he was committed to the Tower. In about a fortnight after he was lodged there, finding that Sir William Waad, a man of incorruptible integrity, who was then lieutenant of the Tower, would be an obſtruction to their wicked ſcheme, Rocheſter and Northampton contrived that he ſhould be removed from that office, and Sir Gervaſe Helwyſſe, one of the gentlemen-penſioners,* and a needy dependent on the houſe of Howard, who had diſſipated his fortune by play, ſhould be put in his place. The under-keeper alſo, who was immediately to attend the priſoner, was removed; and Sir Thomas Monſon, at Lady Eſſex's requeſt, prevailed on the new lieutenant to appoint in his room one Richard Weſton, ſervant to Mrs. Turner, the widow of a phyſician; a woman of notorious ill fame, of whoſe *commodious* ſervices the counteſs had availed herſelf in her criminal intercourſe with Rocheſter. And ſhortly afterwards an illegal order was ſent, ſigned by Rocheſter and Northampton, charging the lieutenant to keep Overbury (though committed only for a miſdemeanor) a *cloſe* priſoner, and not to permit any of his friends or relations to have acceſs to him. By theſe inſtruments, with the aid of one Franklyn a druggiſt, and others, this unfortunate gentleman was tortured for near five months; during which period four different ſorts of poiſon were at various times adminiſtered to him in his food, and in other ſhapes; ſome of which were ſent directly from Lady Eſſex and Rocheſter. The doſes, however, being either too ſmall, or his conſtitution too ſtrong for them, he was not immediately diſpatched, but languiſhed in a ſtate of great weakneſs till the 15th of September in the ſame year; when he was finally releaſed from his miſery by an impoiſoned clyſter, adminiſtered to him the preceding evening. In a few hours afterwards he was buried, with great precipitation, in the chapel of the Tower; no inquiſition being taken on the body, or at leaſt

*See Wotton's REMAINS, 8vo. 1685. p. 413.

none having been ever produced. During his confinement, to amuſe his melancholy hours, he drew up a narrative of all that had paſſed between Rocheſter and him from their firſt acquaintance, which he ſent to a friend under eight ſeals, with an injunction to give copies of it to various perſons: and though it has never appeared in print, it probably yet exiſts ſomewhere in manuſcript. In the expoſtulatory letter already quoted, addreſſing himſelf to Rocheſter, he ſays, "*With what face could you tell him* [Overbury's brother] *that you would be leſſe to me, to whome you owe more than to any ſoul living, both for your fortune, underſtanding, and reputation?*" and ſpeaking of the narrative abovementioned, he tells him, "*If you will deal thus wickedly by me, I have provided that whether I live or die, your nature ſhall never die, or leave to be the moſt odious man alive.*"*

"Certainlie, (ſays Sir Symonds D'Ewes,) this gentleman's extreme miſerie is not to bee parallelde by any examples of former ages, being cutte off in the midſt of his hopes, and in the flower of his youth; betraied by his friend, and proſtituted to the crueltie of his fatal enemie; ſent to priſon, as it were in jeaſt, and there undergoing many deaths, to ſatiate the implacable malice of one cruell murthereſſe; debarred from the ſight of friends, divines, and phyſicians, and only cumbered with the dailie converſe of his treacherous executioner. His owne father not being able to entertaine the leaſt ſpeach with him, noe nor ſoe much as to ſee him, petitioned the king for remedie; from whom he received a gratious anſweare, but was prevented by Viſcount Rocheſter from ever reaping any good effect by it, or happie iſſue from it, on whom hee yet relied for relief and helpe; but he that had betraied the ſonne, did as eaſilie delude the father. Towards his end, to fill his ſoule with yet greater horrour, they conveied him to a darke and unwholeſome priſon, where he ſcarce beheld the light of the ſunne to refreſhe him. His youth indeed, even to the daye of his impriſonment, had been ſpent vainlie enough, according to the court garbe; and he now found need of comfort from heaven, before he had fully ſtudied the way thither."†

* Winwood, iii. 479.

† Extracts from the Journal of Sir Symonds D'Ewes (Harl. MSS. 641) publiſhed by J. Nichols, 4to. 1783.

During Overbury's confinement, a ſuit having been inſtituted for the purpoſe of declaring the marriage of Lord and Lady Eſſex a nullity, and the huſband acknowledging that he was *impotens verſus hanc*,* though capable of ſatisfying any other woman; and the lady, on the inſpection of three gentlewomen and two midwives, being pronounced a virgin;† on theſe grounds they were divorced *a vinculo matrimonii*. In the November following Rocheſter was made earl of Somerſet; and on the 26th of the next month, he and Lady Frances Howard were married, in the preſence of the king and queen, with almoſt regal ſolemnity.—In about a year and a half afterwards, the murder of Overbury was diſcovered by the means of Sir Ralph Winwood; and moſt of the minor agents in this black tranſaction ſuffered the puniſhment due to their crimes; Mrs. Turner, Weſton, Franklyn, and Sir Gervaſe Helwyſſe being executed. The earl and counteſs of Somerſet were tried for this murder in May, 1616. She acknowledged her crime, and he was found guilty by his peers: but to the eternal diſgrace of King James, their lives, without even a ſhadow of ground for mitigation of their ſentence, were ſpared, and they were confined in the Tower till Jan. 1621-2, when they were allowed to remove to one of Lord Wallingford's ſeats in Oxfordſhire, to reſide there, and not to paſs beyond a circuit of three miles round it.—A few months before that king's death, they obtained a full pardon; and Somerſet, who is ſaid to have amaſſed an eſtate of 19,000l. a year, and 200,000l. in moveable property,‡ (which was chiefly jewels)§ was allowed to retain only 4000l. a year of all his wealth. A few months before her trial, his counteſs was brought to bed of a daughter, named Anne, who was married in 1638 to William Lord Ruſſel, afterwards earl, and finally duke, of Bedford; and is ſaid never to have heard of her parents' guilt, till, at a late period of her life,

* It was wittily obſerved on this occaſion, that "Lord Eſſex's caſe exactly reſembled that of a man, whoſe ſtomach could digeſt every thing but Bagſhot mutton."

† On this occaſion Wilſon and other hiſtorians aſſure us, that the counteſs claimed the privilege of wearing a veil during the inſpection; and with the aid of this diſguiſe, a young lady, a relation of her own, [whoſe name was Finett] was ſubſtituted in her place.

‡ Firſt fourteen years of K. James, p. 70.

§ Birch's Collection of Bacon's Letters, &c. 8vo. 1763; p. 71.

ſhe happened to open a hiſtory of thoſe times, in which it was related.* Soon after the birth of this child, (who was mother to the illuſtrious Lord Ruſſel, and died May 10, 1684, Lady Somerſet, who is allowed on all hands to have been extremely beautiful, ceaſed to be an object of deſire. Sir Symonds D'Ewes ſays, in his *plain* language, that "her huſband lived to abhor her;" that "ſoon after the birth of her daughter, ſhe was diſabled by the ſecret puniſhment of a higher providence from being capable of further copulation;" and that though ſhe lived "neare upon twentie years afterwards, yet her huſband the earl of Somerſet never knew her carnallie; but the ſaid infirmitie ſtill increaſed more and more upon her, till at laſt ſhe died of it in very great extremitie."† She died Auguſt 23, 1632, and he ſurvived her thirteen years, dying in July, 1645; on the 17th of which month he was interred in the church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Sir Thomas Overbury, if we are to believe Bacon, was an inſolent and turbulent incendiary, full of wildneſs of ſpeech and project; but the paper in which this repreſentation is found,‡ containing a ſcheme for the arrangement and *management* of the evidence on the trial of Somerſet, which, as attorney-general, he ſubmitted to the king for his inſpection and remarks, reflects much diſgrace on that *great mean* man; and his character of Overbury is certainly much overcharged. Mr. Warr, who was counſel with Bacon on the trial of Weſton, and had been intimately acquainted with Overbury in the Temple, bore teſtimony to "*his ſingular honeſt and virtuous converſation*," and declared that "*he was addicted to no diſhoneſt actions.*" The truth ſeems to be, that he was a man of conſiderable ability, and finding himſelf baſely treated by an obſcure and ignorant upſtart, who (to uſe Overbury's own language) owed to him *all his fortune, underſtanding, and reputation in the world*, naturally expreſſed his ſenſe of the wrong done to him in animated and indignant language.

He is author of a poem much admired in his own time, called *The Wife*, and of a volume of CHARACTERS, or "witty deſcriptions of the pro-

* Oldmixon's HIST. OF THE STUARTS, p. 44.

† They lived, according to Wilſon, who has given a loathſome account of her death, many years in the ſame houſe without ſpeaking to each other. Their reſidence was at Chelſea.

‡ Birch's Collection of Bacon's Letters, &c. 8vo. 1763. p. 65.

perties of ſundry perſons," which diſplays a conſiderable knowledge of the world; a ſpecies of ſatire in proſe, of which he appears to have been the firſt inventor, and which after his death for half a century was extremely popular. His WIFE was printed often in his life-time; his CHARACTERS were firſt printed in 1614, after his death, and between that year and 1632, went through fifteen editions.

The following letters, which never have been publiſhed, and which relate to the offence given to King James's queen, mentioned in p. 125, did not reach our hands in time, ſo as to be introduced in their proper place. Being, however, curious, we ſhall add them here. They were tranſcribed from the Hatfield papers by Dr. Birch, and are found in one of his MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, No. 4160.

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

My hon'ble Lord

As your lordſhip was a judge of mine innocence before, ſo would I now that favour that your Ldp would vouchſafe to be a witneſs of the ſubmiſſion both of my ſelf and cauſe to the Queens mercy; which I deſire the rather, becauſe, as I underſtand, her majeſty is not fully ſatisfied of the integrity of my intent that way: And to that purpoſe if your Ldp will grant me acceſs and audience, I ſhall hold ever a great favour, and ever reſt your Ldps to be commanded

London, the 11th of September. [1611].

T. Overbury.

THE QUEEN to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

My Lord

The King hath told me that he will adviſe with you and ſome other four or five of the Councell, of that fellow. I can ſay no more either to make you underſtand the matter or my mind, than I ſaid the other day, only I recommend to your care how the publick (the matter is now both in court and city) and how far I have reaſon in that reſpect. I refer the reſt to this bearer, and myſelf to your love.

ANNA R.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Sir John Fastolf.

P. 9, l. 6 from the bottom, for *conditions of*, r. *ſituations requiring*—
P. 10, l. 15, dele *numerous*.

Dr. George Hakewill.

P. 12, l. *ult.* for *Oxonienſis*, r. *Oxonienſes*.
P. 14, l. 5, for *ſuæ*, r. *ſuæ*.

Dr. Hakewill's Apology, &c. was one of the valuable books of the laſt age, made uſe of by Dr. Johnſon in the compilation of his Dictionary.

Dr. Butler.

P. 17, l. *ult.* for *Oxonienſis*, r. *Oxonienſes*.
P. 18, l. 9, for *Parken*, r. *Parkeri*; and for *Catabrigienſis*, r. *Cantabrigienſis*.
Ibid. l. 12, for *Clarentis*, r. *Clarenſis*.

Thomas Dalziel.

P. 20, l 12. "When the ducheſs of York came firſt to Scotland," &c.

The duke and ducheſs of York went to Scotland in 1679.

Ibid. l. 20, for *ſince*, r. *after*.

John Taylor.

P. 21. This author's numerous works were collected and publiſhed in a folio volume in 1630; but it does not contain all his productions, ſeveral pieces both in proſe and verſe having been written and publiſhed by him, between that year and the time of his death.

Giles Strangeways.

P. 23. It ſhould have been mentioned, that the verſes quoted at the beginning of this account, are found under an old print of this gentleman by Loggan.
Ibid. l. 7 from the bottom, for *Notitiæ*, r. *Notitia*.
P. 24, l. 9. for *incomparatively*, r. comparatively.

Robert, third Earl of Essex.

P. 29, l. 6. By 1602 is here meant 1602-3.

l. 3 from the bottom. "—married Mrs. Elizabeth Paulet, &c."

The earl of Eſſex married this lady, March 11, 1630-31. He was never divorced from her, as is here ſtated; but they were ſeparated by mutual conſent about two years after their marriage, according to Wilſon; but he is very inaccurate in dates. Another account ſays, they lived *four* years together.

P. 30, l. 4.—" found alſo a parrallel in the indiſcreet familiarities of the laſt counteſs with Mr. Uvedale."—Wilſon, the hiſtorian, in his Memoirs of his own Life, (DESID. CUR. p. 469,) ſays, ſhe was found in her adulterer's arms. On the other hand, her ſecond huſband, Sir Thomas Higgins, in a funeral oration which he publiſhed on her death, in 1656, maintains that there was no ground for the charges which had been brought againſt her by the earl of Eſſex. This gentleman mentions a ſingular trait of that nobleman. He acknowledged a ſon which ſhe bore him to be legitimate; but previous to her delivery, which happened about the time of their ſeparation, he declared that he was reſolved not to own the child, unleſs ſhe was brought to bed by the 5th of November: the child luckily happened to be born on that day, but died in his infancy.

Sir Symonds D'Ewes mentions in his Manuſcript Journal, that this nobleman ſtrongly reſembled his maternal grandfather, Sir Francis Walſingham. His countenance, (ſays Wilſon, who was of his houſhold,) to thoſe that knew him not, appeared ſomewhat ſtern and ſolemn; to intimates affable and gentle.---The king [James I.] never affected him, whether from the bent of his natural inclination to effeminate faces, or whether" &c.

DR. WILLIAM GILBERT.

P. 33. In Dryden's Epiſtle to Dr. Charlton, Gilbert is mentioned with Bacon, Boyle, and Harvey, as entitled to everlaſting fame:

" Among the aſſertors of free reaſon's claim,
" Our nation's not the leaſt in worth and fame.
" The world to Bacon does not only owe
" Its preſent knowledge, but its future too.
" GILBERT ſhall live, till loadſtones ceaſe to draw,
" Or Britiſh fleets the boundleſs ocean awe," &c.

The portrait of Gilbert, from which this engraving was made, is thus deſcribed by Hearne: " Gul. Gilbert. In his right hand a globe, inſcribed *Terella:* over his head, 1591, ætatis 48: a little below which, on his left ſhoulder, *Magneticarum virtutum primus indagator*."

DR. RICHARD CORBET.

P. 34, l. *penult.* Ben Jonſon did not make any conſiderable ſtay at Oxford, when he viſited it in 1619; nor did he obtain the degree of A. M. in the regular way, as is here intimated. He was *created* maſter of arts in a full houſe of convocation, July 19, 1619. Wood's FAST. OXON. i. 215.

SIR ROBERT VINER.

P. 40, l. 10, for *the king*, r. *that monarch.*

DR. JOHN BRAMHALL.

P. 47, l. 7. "—ſhewing him his *picture*,"—

It ſhould be recollected, that *engraved portraits* were formerly (as they are ſtill by the vulgar) called *pictures.*

" Or where the *pictures* for the page atone,
" And Quarles is ſav'd by beauties not his own."

Sir Aston Cockaine.

P. 50. l. 10. for *Henry*, r. *Kenelm*.

51. l. 4. Sir Aſton Cockaine was not the author of *Tyrannical Government*, nor of *Therſites*. They were imputed to him by miſtake, in Wynſtanley's "Lives of the Poets."

Sir Henry Savile.

P. 62. line *ult*. for *his* 3, r. 3. *his*, &c.

P. 64. l. 6. for *tredicim*. r. *tredecim*.

Montjoy Blount, Earl of Newport.

P. 65. This nobleman, who was only created an Iriſh peer by King James, and by King Charles was created Baron *Montjoy* of *Thurveſton* in the county of Derby, married Anne daughter to John Lord Butler, of Woodhall in the county of Hertford, by whom he had two daughters and two ſons; the younger of whom, Henry, dying without iſſue in 1679, the title became extinct.

His wife's converſion to the Roman Catholick religion appears from the Strafford Papers, to have made much noiſe in London, in 1637. "Here hath been a horrible noiſe (ſays the rev. Mr. Garrard, in a letter to Lord Strafford) about Lady Newport's being become a Roman Catholick. She went one evening as ſhe came from a play in Drury Lane, to Somerſet-houſe, where one of the capuchins reconciled her to the popiſh church, of which ſhe is now a weak member. Her lord, upon knowledge of it, being much grieved, and in an high paſſion, went over to Lambeth, to make his complaint to my lord's grace of Canterbury, [archbiſhop Laud,] of thoſe whom he thought had been inſtruments in the converſion of his wife, naming Signor Con, [the Pope's agent,] Wat Montague; and Sir Toby Matthew. My lord's grace wiſhed him to meet him the next day. Sunday, at court; where the king and lords being ſet in council, his grace told his majeſty of this complaint of the earl of Newport, and on his knee deſired that Mr. Montague might be baniſhed the court; that he might have liberty to proceed legally againſt Sir Toby Matthew, in the high-commiſſion court: for Signor Con, he knew not how he came hither, or what he did here; therefore he would ſay nothing of him. His majeſty was much offended, and ſaid he would have theſe things remedied; and ſince has given orders to his biſhops concerning this buſineſs. The truth is, neither Wat Mountague nor Toby Matthew had any hand in this particular: my lady Ducheſs of Buckingham, her ſiſter Porter, and Signor Con, have been chief agents in her converſion, though it is wholly laid upon the capuchins; and the queen hath ſince ſent for their rector, hath chid him, and admoniſhed him from doing the like again, eſpecially to women of quality." Strafford Papers, i. 128.

Lady Newport afterwards deſerted her huſband, and went to France.

John Milton.

P. 66, l. 8 from bottom. He was admitted a penſioner at Chriſt's college in Cambridge, Feb. 12, 1624-5.

P. 69, l. 6. For *mones*, r. *Morus*.

70, l. 18. For *liberi*, r. *liber*.

Ibid, l. penult. "*The picture,*" &c.

Theſe words ſhould have been marked with inverted commas, as a quotation, being tranſcribed from a paper in the hand-writing of the late Horace earl of Orford.

P. 71, l. 11, for *Milto*, r. *Milton*.
l. 12, for *Dmi*. r. *Dni*.

Sir Thomas Myddleton.

P. 79. l. 18.—and *Chriſtina*, who in 1654 was married to Roger Groſvenor, &c.

This *Chriſtina*, or *Chriſtiana*, could not well be the ſiſter of Charlotte Lady Warwick; for ſhe was married to her firſt huſband, Edward Rich, earl of Warwick, in 1695, or 1696, at the age of about twenty-two, and therefore was born about 1673. Now Chriſtina, who is here called her ſiſter, if ſhe was married in 1654, muſt have been born about 1637 or 1638, at which time Sir Thomas Myddleton, whoſe print is here given, was, according to the account in p. 78, either 12 or 13 years old. The Chriſtian Myddleton therefore here mentioned, was probably ſiſter to Sir Thomas Myddleton, who is the ſubject of this article, and aunt to the lady who was firſt counteſs of Warwick, and afterwards (1716) wife to Mr. Addiſon.

Sir Robert Peake.

P. 80, l. 7, for *Harrington*, r. *Stanhope*.
Ibid. l. 4 from the bottom, dele *and*.

William Chiffinch.

Sir Edward Walker, garter principal king at arms, gave gratis, 6 July, 1670. a grant of arms and creſt to William Chiffinch, keeper of his majeſty's cloſet, and page of the bedchamber. It appears that he had an elder brother named Thomas, who in 1664 received a ſimilar favour from Sir Edward Walker, by the name of Thomas Chiffinch, eſq; one of the pages of his majeſty's bedchamber, keeper of his private cloſet, and comptroller of the exciſe. He and Elias Aſhmole were made joint-comptrollers of exciſe, 13th Charles II. See Harl. MSS. 7423.

Baptist May.

P. 90. "—for ſome time the confidant of his intrigues."—

This circumſtance, which has been recorded by Antony Wood, [ſee the account of William Chiffinch, *ante*, p. 83] is confirmed by one of the pocket-books of Mr. Beale, huſband to Mrs. Beale, the pupil of Sir Peter Lely, from which ſome extracts have been given in Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 77.—"From the Almanack of 1677. April. I ſaw at Mr. *Bab May*'s lodgings at Whitehall theſe pictures of Mr. Lely's doeing; 1. the king's picture in buff, half length. 2. firſt ducheſs of York, h. l. 3. Ducheſs of Portſmouth, h. l. 4. Mrs. Gwin, with a lamb, h. l. Mrs. Davis, with a gold pot, h. l. 6. Mrs. Roberts, h. l. 7. Dutcheſs of Cleveland, being as a madonna, and a babe. 8. Mrs. May's ſiſter, h. l. 9. Mr. William Finch, a head by Mr.

Hales. 10. Ducheſs of Richmond, h. l. by Mr. Anderton." From this liſt Mr. May ſhould ſeem to have been maſter, if not of the living, at leaſt of the inanimate, ſeraglio.

Richard Eedes.

Sir John Harrington (*Nugæ Antiquæ*, i. p. 228) ſpeaking of Dr. Toby Matthew, ſays, that "among ſome ſpecial men that enjoyed and joyed moſt in his company in Oxford, and in remembrance of it ſince they were ſundered, was Doctor Eedes, late dean of Worceſter, one whoſe company I loved as well as he loved his Thoby Mathew. He, for their farewell, upon his [Mathew's] remove to Durham, intending firſt to go with him from Oxford but one day's journey, was ſo betrayed by the ſweetneſs of his company, and their old friendſhip, that he not only brought him to Durham, but for a pleaſant penance wrote their whole journey in Latin verſe, which poem him ſelfe gave to me; and told me ſo many pretty apophthegmes of theirs in their younger yeeres, as might make a booke almoſt by it ſelfe."

There was another copy of this poem in Wood's ſtudy, in the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford, but it has been ſtolen.

Alexander Nowell.

P. 103, l. 3.—"and by them this is written," &c.

From Iſaac Walton's account it might be ſuppoſed that this inſcription was in Engliſh; but it is in Latin. "Alexandrus Nowellus, Sacræ Theol. Profeſſor, S.ti Pauli Decan. obiit 13° Feb. Anno Dom'i 1601, R. Elizab. 44to Anno Decanat. 42. et ætatis ſuæ 95; cum neque oculi caligarent, neque aures obtuſiores, neque memoria infirmior, neque animi ullæ facultates victæ eſſent."

Frances, Duchess of Richmond.

P. 115. "—on giving her hand early in the reign of James the Firſt to the earl of Hertford, who was at that time near ſeventy years old—"

It appears from the MS. Journal of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, that Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford was born on the ſame day with Edward the Sixth; i. e. Oct. 12, 1537. When James therefore aſcended the Engliſh throne, the earl was in his 66th year; and at his death in April, 1621, he was in his eighty-fifth year.

Thomas Lord Audley.

P. 120. "By his wife, whoſe name has not been tranſmitted to us," &c.

This is a miſtake. The wife of Lord Audley was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet.

Sir Thomas Overbury.

I. 124. Note **. Inſtead of this note, the following ſhould be ſubſtituted:

It appears from an extract made by Dr. Birch from the diſpatches of Sir George Carew, preſerved in the Hatfield Collection, (MSS. Birch, 4160,) that Sir Thomas Overbury was in Paris in July, 1609.

The former erroneous ſtatement was derived from the printed Catalogue of theſe MSS.

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